DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

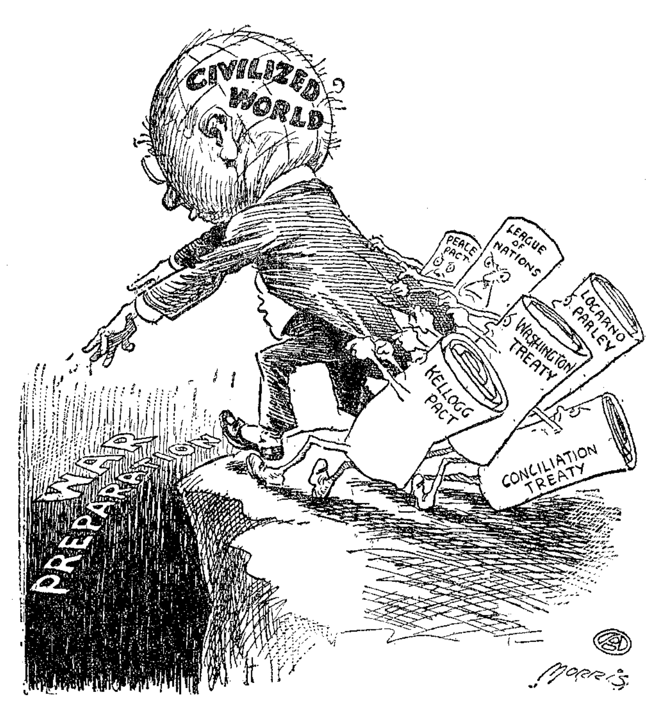
THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)
PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)
Vol. C, No. 1 New York, January 5, 1929 Whole Number 2020

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

THE MENACE OF ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL RIVALRY

While champions of the Kellogg peace pact and the Cruiser bill have been clashing in the United States Senate, a state of mind regarded by many observers as ominous has been culminating in England and America. It represents something that hardly existed ten years ago, and involves what the New York *World* describes as a situation in which the two leading maritime Powers are engaged in the "unholy and disastrous" business of measuring their relative cruiser tonnages and gun calibers, and of trying to decide whether either has more power than the other. The Manchester *Guardian*, England's leading liberal daily, speaks of "ill-feeling, suspicion, misunderstanding, and estrangement between the two nations," and affirms that "not for many years have the Americans and the British been on terms as bad as they are now." Lieut.-Com. Joseph M. Kenworthy, Labor Member of the House of Commons, has gone so far as to say, in a London speech, that Anglo-American relations are worse at present than at any time since 1812, when an actual war was impending.



WILL NOTHING HOLD HIM BACK?

—Morris in the Brooklyn *Citizen*.

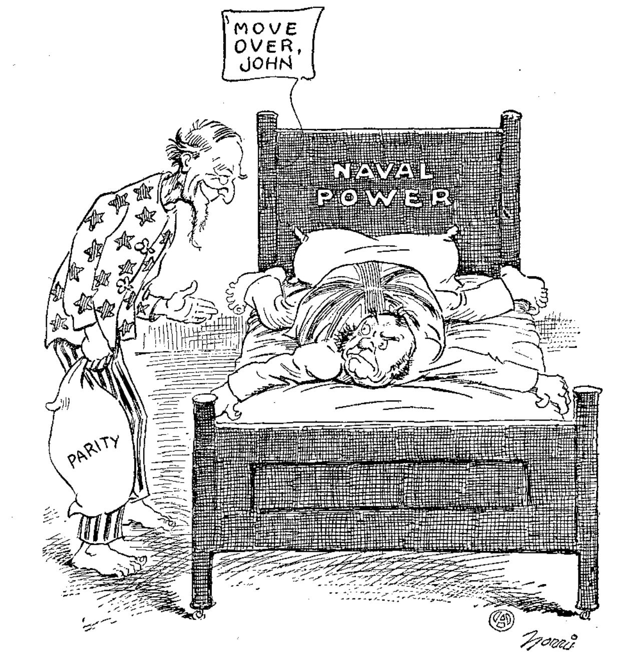
One evidence of existing tension may be found in the recent exchange of views, outside of regular diplomatic channels, between Representative Fred A. Britten, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, leading to a plan to gather legislators of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, at an Inter-parliamentary Union Session, to be held in Geneva next summer, in connection with the League of Nations. As further evidence may be cited the utterances of many of England's most prominent men. These are based, in part, in criticism of President Coolidge's alleged inconsistent support, at one and the same time, of the Kellogg pact and the Cruiser bill. They are rooted, even more fundamentally, in Great Britain's desire to retain her strength as a sea-power. Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, has never disguised his belief in a Navy "suitable in size and character to guard the vital arteries of British supply on the Seven Seas"; and Lord Birkenhead, in a pointed rejoinder to President Coolidge's Armistice Day address, has been quoted as saying: "We will never, in face of the advice of our Admiralty, surrender the right to build the number of light cruisers which we are advised are absolutely necessary to protect the Empire." The speeches of David Lloyd George on foreign affairs are reported as becoming "more violent," and as hinting at trouble with the United States. After declaring at Manchester, the other day, "This Government is leading us straight back into the hell of war," he remarked:

> "Since we signed the Kellogg pact, armaments have been steadily growing. Mr. Kellogg says, 'Thou shalt not kill,' but he also says, 'Fill your waist belt with knives and pistols so as to be ready to kill.'
>
> "Why should there be all this hush and whisper, this 'Don't say anything in case it might make it worse'? In 1922 we were able to discuss relations between the United States and this country. Now we can't do it. Why can not we have this interchange of relations? We must face reality. It was because it was not faced in 1914 that we had the greatest war on earth. As things are now the nations of the world are heading straight for war, not because any one wants it, but because no one has the courage to stop the runaway horses and the chariot of war."

Even more provoking, from an American point of view, was a speech made by Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, former Chief of the British General Staff, at a meeting of the League of Nations Union in London. He said in part:

> "America, influenced by imperialistic tendencies, apparently, means, whatever happens, to go on increasing her Navy, and her official utterances on the question of armaments not infrequently bear a close resemblance to those claims which we were so accustomed to hear made by Germany before the tragedy of 1914.
>
> "America may be fully entitled to take her own course without care or thought for the interests or opinions of other States, but nevertheless it is disquieting to reflect that she can not attach much importance either to the League of Nations or the Kellogg pact, or she would not be so anxious about her Navy."

Manifestations of similar nerve-tension on this side of the Atlantic have been apparent in views exprest by Henry A. Wise Wood, former member of the United States Naval Consulting Board, and in Rear-Admiral Charles P. Plunkett's sudden interjection, at a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association: "Against what nation is Great Britain building [a big Navy]?



Copyright, 1928, by the George Matthew Adams Service

HOW JOHN BULL WILL HATE TO MOVE OVER!

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

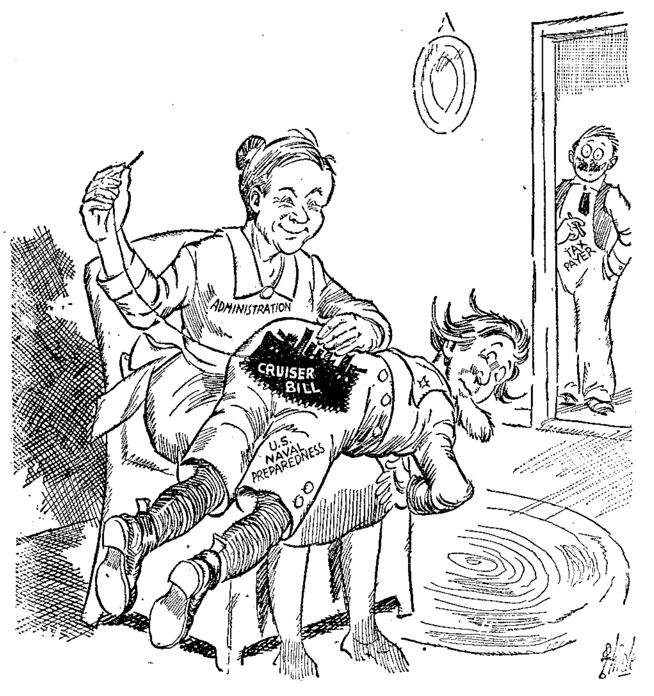
They are building against some nation. Now, who is it?" On the floor of the Senate, Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, who was once a pacifist, but is now supporting the Cruiser bill, has exprest disappointment that the British "preferred to excite our rivalry rather than our cooperation in naval affairs." He said further:

> "While it is disagreeable to contemplate any war, and, much more, war with any particular nation, yet so long as other nations persist in preparing for it, we can not be a mere unresisting and helpless booty for the first well-armed aggressor.
>
> "We can not forget that the principal nations have a grave grievance against us. They will all be our debtors for generations, and our wealth makes us attractive prey. Moreover, with some, notably Great Britain, we are sure to have keen trade rivalries.
>
> "The Dean of St. Paul's recently said in a certain contingency, 'It is more than possible that the nations of Europe, enraged by the bloated prosperity and airs of superiority of the man who won the war, would combine to draw Shylock's teeth.'
>
> "When a high dignitary of the English Church parades such provocative and belligerent sentiments we can hardly rely upon the pacific and friendly attitude of the rest of the English people. If they are unwilling to reduce down to naval equality with us when they seem to be secure against any other nation, I see no safe course for us except to increase our armament."

All of which has led to voluminous comment reviewing the past, analyzing the present, and forecasting the future, of Anglo-American naval relations. The feeling is general that the very complexity of the issues involved has led to frustration of the real desires of the majority of people on both sides of the Atlantic, and that naval "experts" have, consciously or unconsciously, helped to foment strife.

According to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, who has served in the British Navy, and is co-author of a book, "The Freedom of the Seas," the present impasse is mainly due to the inability of the British Government to outgrow its past habits. He reaches this conclusion in an article originally written for the Berlin *Tageblatt* and now being circulated by the Navy League of the United States. His conviction is that the Anglo-French naval agreement was "one of the worst diplomatic mistakes ever made by an English government"; and yet, he says, this pact was in line with a British policy three hundred years old. It has always been England's policy, he points out, to prevent any nation, whichever it might be, from establishing a hegemony in Europe. It has also been her policy to make alliances with other Powers against any nation which threatened her supremacy at sea. Four offensives against English sea-power, on the part of Spain, Holland, France, and Germany, have been resisted and shattered in succession. In the first years of the present century, as Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy recalls, England answered the threat of a Franco-Russian alliance by making an alliance with Japan. Then the rise of German sea-power compelled a new slant in English policy, and the first entente with France was concluded, followed by a similar agreement with Russia. When America, as a result of the World War, considerably strengthened her fleet, the English Admiralty and the English permanent officials turned, automatically and in accordance with custom, to meet the new threat. "For the increase of the fleet on the other side of the Atlantic went hand in hand with the American demand for freedom of the seas, which, if once established by international agreement, would deprive England of the powerful and traditional weapon of maritime blockade." We are told further:

> "The next stage in this singular situation was the Washington Naval Conference of 1921. England, France, Italy, and Japan were all financially embarrassed by the war. That fact, together with very clever maneuvering on the part of the American Government, led to an English diplomatic defeat, with accompanying advantage to America. It assured the Americans parity—that is to say, equality in the heavier types of war-ships. But these heavier ships, the battle-ship and battle-cruiser types, lost importance from year to year, while the light cruiser, with great speed and heavy torpedo equipment, the U-boat with long radius, and the big destroyer became every year more important. No limitation was put on these types. Their value was overlooked by the American Government's technical advisers.
>
> "The English Admiralty began at once to increase its cruisers, and the French Government at the same time began to strengthen its U-boat flotillas. A real building race in these smaller war vessels had begun, when in 1927 President Coolidge issued his invitation to a naval conference, which was held at Geneva in the summer of that year. Its aim was a limitation of the construction of smaller units in the same manner as the bigger war-ships were limited in 1921. France declined to enter the conference, and



Copyright, 1928, by the NEA Service, Inc.

"THIS BUILDING PROGRAM IS FOR NECESSARY REPLACEMENT"—*Coolidge Message.*

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune.*

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them, turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. What is a hex doctor? (p. 25).
2. What is the healthiest period of life for everybody? (p. 32).
3. What European country is accused of "betrayal" of peace? (p. 18).
4. What was the fate of Three-Fingered Jack? (p. 42).
5. What is "The Long Lost Friend"? (p. 25).
6. To what distance is natural gas now piped? (p. 34).
7. Who is the so-called "dictator" of the Soviet Russian government? (p. 15).
8. Who made the first airplane flight, and when? (p. 47).
9. Is there belief in witchcraft in the United States to-day? (p. 24).
10. Who has been called the "Lindbergh of American Music"? (p. 23).
11. How can an air bubble in a window-pane cause a fire? (p. 31).
12. How many men left England to help reap the great Canadian harvest? (p. 19).
13. Who was Joaquin Murieta, and why was a reward offered for him, "dead or alive"? (p. 40).
14. How may religious education be given in a tax-supported college? (p. 26).
15. What composer has written a new national anthem? (p. 22).
16. How much paper money is macerated annually in the United States Treasury? (p. 33).
17. What aviator flew through Machinery Hall at the San Francisco Exposition? (p. 54).
18. Should place-names like "Devil's Elbow" be reformed? (p. 26).
19. What does the *Witch* propose to do in "Hänsel and Gretel"? (p. 20).
20. How much has the automobile shortened the life of paper money? (p. 33).
21. What stopt the war between Bolivia and Paraguay? (p. 12).
22. How much is $10 in francs? (p. 17).
23. Who were the California Rangers? (p. 40).
24. How do the superstitious folk of eastern Pennsylvania try to cure a cough? (p. 25).
25. What three international leagues may be formed in the future? (p. 13).

> an agreement between England and America turned out to be impossible. English-American relations grew noticeably worse. An extensive Navy-building program was demanded by the American Navy Department. . . .
>
> "For these reasons the English Admiralty considered that the time had arrived to pursue again the traditional policy of the balance of power through a pact with France, in reality a reinsurance against American sea supremacy, and that—in spite of all demands, explanations and excuses—lies behind the so-called naval bargain between London and Paris. The French U-boats and aircraft are truly a threat against England; but America is a bigger and richer Power, with greater maritime ambitions and is, therefore, a great danger.
>
> "On that ground the old and bad diplomacy of before the war was readopted and a treaty with France was concluded, not through the elected governments of the two countries, but through their general staffs, diplomats, and permanent officials.
>
> "No wonder that the Americans were enraged and the other Powers were perturbed. And that on the eve of the signing of the Kellogg war-renunciation pact!"

Three ways, it is pointed out by the Manchester *Guardian* and other papers, may be used in approaching the problem of Anglo-American naval relationship. The first is the way of the naval expert who lives in a nightmare of gun calibers and tables of comparative strength. There are many of his kind vocal in England and America. He starts with the assumption that his country may be called upon to fight anybody, and, in order to be on the safe side, asks himself if the Navy he plans is sufficient to cope with the most improbable combination of enemies. Of course it is not, and of course he is never satisfied.

The second is the way of the man who hopes to find in the mathematical formula which goes by the name of "parity" a mechanical and automatic brake upon armament-building. Viscount Cecil, of Chelwood, is the most eminent of the school which believes in a system of parity. In a speech, a few weeks ago, before the Parliamentary Committee of the League of Nations Union in London, he has said that he is in favor of "absolute, complete, mathematical equality, both in tons and guns," as between England and America, and has exprest his conviction that "on that basis full agreement could be reached." But, as many papers recall, it was on this rock that the Geneva conference of 1927 foundered. The principle of parity, when put to the test, often works out badly. Our American military and naval authority, Frank H. Simonds, in one of his syndicated articles, has referred to the question of parity as "a red herring drawn across the trail"; while Viscount Lee, of Fareham, formerly First Lord of the British Admiralty, has observed: "Arithmetical parity between England and America has little practical meaning. We might as well insist on parity of umbrellas as between London and California."

The third alternative looks to that pooling of naval strength which some observers expect to issue from the present discussion. This is the principle which President Coolidge himself indorses, for he told Wickham Steed, editor of the English *Review of Reviews*, a year ago, that he wanted to see things in such shape "that the American people shall look upon every British cruiser as an additional pledge for their security; that the British people shall look upon every American cruiser as an additional pledge for their security; and that with both of them looking at things in this way we shall together need as few cruisers as possible." There is nothing in the principle so enunciated to check the naval program which Mr. Coolidge is urging on Congress at the present time. As the Philadelphia *Record* puts it:

> "The United States has ten light cruisers in commission, and eight of 10,000 tons each under construction. Under the bill now before the Senate fifteen would be built during the next five years.
>
> "But this does not mean that the Navy would have thirty-three cruisers.
>
> "Those being built and those to be authorized would be entirely for replacement of vessels which either now are, or soon will be, obsolete. In other words, the United States is not moving to increase its cruiser tonnage at all, but merely to substitute modern and efficient craft for those that are outworn.
>
> "Furthermore, if the present program is completed the United States will have a cruiser strength less than half that of Great Britain. This is sufficient answer to the frantic absurdity of the charge that the Government is committed to 'navalism' and 'imperialism,' and that to build fifteen cruisers as replacements is to 'betray humanity' and make the Kellogg treaty a gesture of hypocrisy."

Inextricably bound up, however, with this cooperative policy is felt to be the entire issue of the "freedom of the seas." Mr. Simonds strikes a clear note when he calls attention to the fact that "it is a matter of life and death for England to be able to keep open her sea lanes and thus to insure the food for her great population," and asserts that "the real question is whether the United States is prepared to accept a British regulation of the commerce of the world whenever Great Britain happens to be at war with a third nation." If Great Britain will allow the full and candid debate of this question, with all that goes with it, at the conference which Mr. Britten and his legislative associates in England and America are planning to hold in Geneva next summer, then, Mr. Simonds and other informed commentators agree, the results may be fruitful for world-peace.

HOW WE REALLY VOTED ON ELECTION DAY

PRECISION IS GIVEN to a picture already traced in outline as we scan the complete election returns compiled and made public by the great news-gathering organizations. So, at least, it seems to one of the many editors who find in the figures new political lessons. Outstanding on the face of these figures, says the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "is the Southern swing to Hoover, who received double as many votes as Coolidge in Dixie; the vast increase in totals which woman suffrage has brought about, and the temporary descent into insignificance of the so-called third parties." Our own readers will be interested to learn that the forecast of the election made in THE LITERARY DIGEST'S straw vote is even closer to the facts than it seemed to be a few days after the election. Of course, there is no change in the Electoral College, and the 531 Electors will meet in the capitals of their respective States on the fourteenth to cast 444 votes for Hoover and Curtis and 87 for Smith and Robinson. The election returns gathered by the Associated Press from State officials show that the total vote cast was 36,798,669, of which Hoover received 21,429,109 and Smith 15,005,497—a Hoover plurality of 6,423,612. The United Press tabulation varies slightly from that of the Associated Press, giving a total of 37,194,617, of which Hoover received 21,958,569, and Smith 14,988,313. If we reduce this to percentages, we find that the Associated Press figures give Hoover 58.2 per cent. of the total vote, and Smith 40.8 per cent., the balance going to the minor candidates, while the United Press makes it 59 per cent. for Hoover as against 40.3 per cent. for Smith. The voters in the DIGEST poll, it will be remembered, gave Hoover 63.2 per cent. and Smith 35.7 per cent., which makes our forecast only about five points away.

OFFICIAL POPULAR VOTE AT 1928 ELECTION

As gathered from the State Capitols by the Associated Press

State	*Hoover Rep.*	*Smith Dem.*	*Thomas Soc.*	*Foster Workers*	*Reynolds Soc.-Lab.*	*Pluralities Hoover*	*Pluralities Smith*
Alabama	120,725	127,796	460	......	......	....	7,071
Arizona	52,533	38,537	....	184	......	13,996	....
Arkansas	77,751	119,196	429	317	......	....	41,445
California	1,162,323	614,356	19,595	112	......	547,967	....
Colorado	253,872	133,131	3,472	675	......	120,741	....
Connecticut	296,614	252,040	3,019	730	622	44,574	....
Delaware	68,860	36,643	329	59	......	23,217	....
Florida	144,168	101,764	4,036	3,704	......	42,404	....
Georgia	99,369	129,602	124	64	......	....	30,233
Idaho	99,848	53,074	1,293	......	......	46,774	....
Illinois	1,768,141	1,313,817	19,138	3,581	1,812	454,324	....
Indiana	848,280	562,691	3,871	321	645	285,589	....
Iowa	623,818	378,936	2,960	328	230	244,882	....
Kansas	513,672	193,003	6,205	320	......	320,669	....
Kentucky	558,064	381,070	837	293	340	176,994	....
Louisiana	51,160	164,655	....	......	......	....	113,495
Maine	179,923	81,179	1,068	......	......	98,744	....
Maryland	301,479	223,626	1,701	636	906	77,853	....
Massachusetts	775,566	792,758	6,262	2,461	773	....	17,192
Michigan	965,396	396,762	3,516	2,881	799	568,634	....
Minnesota	560,977	396,451	6,774	4,853	1,921	164,625	....
Mississippi	26,889	124,539	263	......	......	....	97,650
Missouri	834,080	662,562	3,739	......	340	171,518	....
Montana	113,300	78,578	1,667	563	......	34,722	....
Nebraska	345,745	197,959	3,434	......	......	147,786	....
Nevada	18,327	14,090	....	......	......	4,237	....
New Hampshire	115,404	80,715	464	173	......	34,689	....
New Jersey	925,796	616,517	4,897	1,257	500	309,279	....
New Mexico	69,617	48,094	156	......	....	21,523	....
New York	2,193,344	2,089,863	107,332	10,876	4,211	103,481	....
North Carolina	348,923	286,227	....	......	......	62,696	....
North Dakota	131,441	106,648	842	936	......	24,793	....
Ohio	1,627,543	864,210	8,683	2,836	1,515	763,333	....
Oklahoma	394,052	219,206	3,926	......	......	174,846	....
Oregon	205,341	109,223	2,720	1,094	1,564	96,118	....
Pennsylvania	2,055,382	1,067,586	18,647	4,726	380	987,796	....
Rhode Island	117,522	118,973	....	......	......	....	1,451
South Carolina	5,858	62,700	47	......	......	....	56,842
South Dakota	157,603	102,660	443	232	......	54,943	....
Tennessee	195,388	157,343	631	111	......	38,045	....
Texas	367,036	341,032	722	209	......	26,004	....
Utah	94,618	80,985	954	47	......	13,633	....
Vermont	90,404	44,440	....	......	......	45,964	....
Virginia	164,609	140,146	250	179	174	24,463	....
Washington	335,844	156,772	2,615	1,541	4,068	179,072	....
West Virginia	375,551	263,784	1,313	401	......	111,767	....
Wisconsin	544,205	450,259	18,213	1,528	381	93,946	....
Wyoming	52,748	29,299	788	......	......	23,449	....
Totals	21,429,109	15,005,497	267,835	48,228	21,181	....	....

Minor parties' vote (not included in above table):

For Varney, Prohibition—Indiana, 5,496; Michigan, 2,728; New Jersey, 160; Ohio, 3,556; Pennsylvania, 3,875; Vermont, 338; West Virginia, 1,703; Wisconsin, 2245. Total, 20,101.

For Webb, Farmer-Labor—Colorado, 1,092; Iowa, 3,088; Oklahoma, 1,284; South Dakota, 927. Total, 6,391.

Scattering—California, 261; Connecticut, 6; Louisiana, 18; Maine, 1; Wisconsin, 41. Total, 327.

Total of popular vote, 36,798,669.

Hoover's plurality, 6,423,612.

Note.—California Hoover total includes 14,394 Prohibition votes, which party indorsed Mr. Hoover. Pennsylvania Foster total includes 2,687 Labor party votes. South Carolina Hoover total includes 2,670 Anti-Smith Democrats voting for Hoover.

Copyright by the Associated Press

The complete vote by States as tabulated by the Associated Press appears on this page. Readers in the several States who followed the DIGEST poll will be interested to see how closely in many cases the straw-vote ballots foreshadowed the final result. For instance, in California the DIGEST poll indicated that Hoover would have the support of 67 per cent. of the voters; he received 65. In Kentucky the straw vote made it 59.6 for Hoover and 40 for Smith; the election percentages were 59.3 for Hoover and 40.5 for Smith. In New York State the straw vote was 53.1 for Hoover, 45.1 for Smith; the election percentages were 49.7 for Hoover and 47.4 for Smith. In Pennsylvania the straw vote was 66 per cent. for Hoover and 33 for Smith, while the election result was 65 per cent. for Hoover and 33.8 for Smith. In Virginia, one of the Southern States which broke away, the straw vote indicated that Hoover would receive 60 per cent. of the votes and Smith 40. As a matter of fact Hoover received 54 per cent. and Smith 46. It will be noticed that the minor, or protest parties, showed up more strongly in the DIGEST poll than on election day. That the two press associations differ in their compilations of the election returns may be attributed in part to the fact that there is, strictly speaking, no such thing as a "popular vote" for President. The electors on each State party ticket are voted for, in some cases *en bloc* and in some cases individually, so that it is quite possible for one Republican elector, say, to receive more votes than another Republican elector. Now the question is, which elector's vote shall be taken as the Presidential vote of the State? Generally the highest vote for each party is used. Our own returns from State officials show that in certain cases the press associations took different electors to represent the popular vote. It is obvious that in a very, very close election the electoral vote may be split in a given State.

In connection with its summary the Associated Press points out that the total vote of 36,798,669 was a big jump over the figures for 1924, when 29,091,417 ballots were cast. It notes that "the increase for the nation as a whole over 1924 was slightly more than 25 per cent. In the South the figures were approximately 33½ per cent. higher than they were four years ago." It is evident from these figures, notes the New York *Herald Tribune*, that the day-after-election observation that Governor Smith had polled a bigger vote than any candidate in history except Hoover was by no means correct, since he received only 15,005,497, while President Coolidge received 15,725,003 in 1924, and Senator Harding received 16,152,200 in 1920.

"There is an uncommon amount of satisfaction for both victor and vanquished" in these complete election figures, reflects the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.):

"If the captain and crew of the shipwrecked Democratic bark are entitled to derive solace from numbers, President-elect Hoover and the Republican party are, of course, even more justified in pluming themselves. No man elevated to the chief magistracy of the republic ever scaled those exalted heights with so colossal an outpouring of the enfranchised citizenry at his back."

While the figures "furnish cold comfort to a defeated party and candidate," at least, declares the Lynchburg (Va.) *News* (Dem.), Senator Carter Glass's newspaper, which strongly supported the Smith ticket, "they show that the candidate was more popular in the country at large, even tho more bitterly fought in certain sections, than Democratic candidates usually have been during the last fifty years."

The record-breaking proportions of the total vote lead editors to draw various conclusions, says the Springfield *Union* (Rep.):

"The first and most obvious is that the voters can be stirred when candidates that appeal deeply to their convictions are nominated. Mr. Hoover and Governor Smith were in every sense of the word popular candidates representing in their different ways popular issues. As a result, it was a true campaign and a true election.

"A second conclusion apparently must be that new methods of campaigning have potentialities for arousing popular interest that have only begun to be explored. How much the size of the vote was increased by the use of the radio can not be estimated, but it played a great part. Four years from now it will probably play a still greater part in circumstances that perhaps now are only dimly foreseen."

The increased popular vote "has resulted in the wide-spread impression that political defeats and victories have been steadily growing in magnitude," but, argues the New York *Times*, "if percentage tables are referred to, it will be seen that there has been little change in the political preference of the American people for at least forty years":

"It may surprize many students of voting to realize that the Democratic ticket of 1928, with a percentage of the total of .4077, was exceeded in the popular percentage seven times out of the previous ten times by other Democratic tickets, and that only three times since 1884 have the Democrats polled less than .4077. Cleveland twice, Bryan three times, and Wilson twice exceeded the percentage given to Governor Smith. Only Parker with .3760, Cox with .3430, and Davis with .2824 fell behind the Smith proportion The highest point reached was by Wilson in 1916 with .4922.

"On the Republican side, Mr. Hoover polled the highest percentage of the general vote ever drawn by any Republican candidate since 1884, save Harding, who had .6055 to Hoover's .5823. Despite his huge majority in 1924, President Coolidge's vote represented only .5418 of the total, and this Roosevelt in 1904 exceeded with .5641. McKinley's sweeping victory in 1900 was only .5170 in the percentage column.

"So, while the 15,000,000 of 1928 proved that the Democratic party is a powerful minority with plenty of life left in it, the proportion of its appeal to the popular mind was considerably below its best figures. In all the elections, beginning with 1888, the Republican average percentage has been .4940, while the Democratic average was .4202.

"The closeness of this perennial contest gives plenty of continuing hope to both the great parties, and affords ample proof that there is not likely to be a perpetual majority under a single party label in this country."

Some of the State results noted in the Associated Press tabulation interest the Hartford *Courant*. For instance:

"New York State cast nearly 50 per cent. more votes for Presidential candidates than did the entire ten States of the no longer Solid South. The totals were 4,405,626 for New York State and 3,015,123 for the ten Southern States. The Hoover vote in New York was 2,193,344 to 1,404,488 in the ten Southern States, while the Smith vote in New York was 2,089,863 against 1,597,657 for the Southern ten. The census of 1920 showed these Southern States to have an aggregate population of 20,978,451, more than twice that of New York with 10,385,227. It may be mentioned—and not exactly incidentally—that the Solid South has 114 electoral votes and New York 45. The biggest plurality in the national election was that of Hoover in Pennsylvania, 987,796, and the lowest figure Rhode Island's 1,451 for Smith."

THE SOCIALIST SLUMP

FOR SOCIALIST PRESIDENT of the United States, less than 300,000 votes went to Norman Thomas, and *The Nation*, the New York weekly, which supported him in the November election, points out that the Socialist party made its best showing in New York State, "where in spite of the popularity of Governor Smith, Mr. Thomas polled over 100,000 votes"—more than one-third of the total throughout the whole country. The total Socialist vote in the country was 267,835, according to the table reproduced on the opposite page, which also shows what the party's vote was in each State. "When all is said and done," concludes *The Nation*, "we see no reason for the poor showing of the ablest candidate whom the Socialist party has ever presented, except the stupidity and conservatism of the voters." Details of the slump reviewed by this leading Thomas supporter read:

"In Wisconsin, the great majority of the Socialist voters flocked to Governor Smith on the wet issue, giving Mr. Thomas only 18,000 in the returns. Victor L. Berger, who has been elected to Congress from Milwaukee seven times, increased his vote by 16,000, but was beaten by a margin of 300. After twenty-eight years of struggle the Socialist party can not extract much cheer from these results. Its vote was the smallest Socialist vote cast in any election since 1900, and less than one-third of the record Socialist vote of 920,000 for Debs in 1920. Many extenuating circumstances help to explain the disappointing showing. The Socialist party partially surrendered its own organization to support La Follette in 1924, and the work of building anew from the bottom presented great difficulties. Governor Smith's clear margin of progressiveness over Herbert Hoover lured the great majority of the La Follette vote."

Mr. Thomas himself, in a statement to the press, declares that extremely valuable work has been done for the rebuilding of the Socialist party, which in the campaign, he asserts, earned the position of leadership as *the* Opposition party. He claims that "the Democratic party is done for on any national scale." So far as the victorious party is concerned, the Socialist candidate says:

"We Socialists alone furnished the intellectual opposition to Hoover's theory of society which I have previously described as exprest in the advertising slogan: Milk from contented cows. . . . The Republican rejoicing is greater now than it will be a year hence. If any man could unite the incongruous elements behind Mr. Hoover into one party, that man is not Herbert Hoover."

Prevalent prosperity brought about this "Socialist Waterloo," according to predominating comment in the daily press. The New York *Times* concludes:

"The returns credited to Mr. Thomas help to prove how impossible it was for the Democratic candidate to shake the nation out of its satisfaction with the status quo. Whenever the ticket of most violent dissent polls so slight a percentage of the total as the Socialist party polled in 1928, the lesson of contentment with existing things is plain. Except for 1916—when the war cloud held back economic radicalism—the Socialist vote had been increasing steadily until this year. It may easily resume its climb in 1932."

The Philadelphia *Record* reminds us that, "the fundamental reason for the decline of Socialism is that in theory and practise the whole cult is foreign to the American character and American habit of thought":

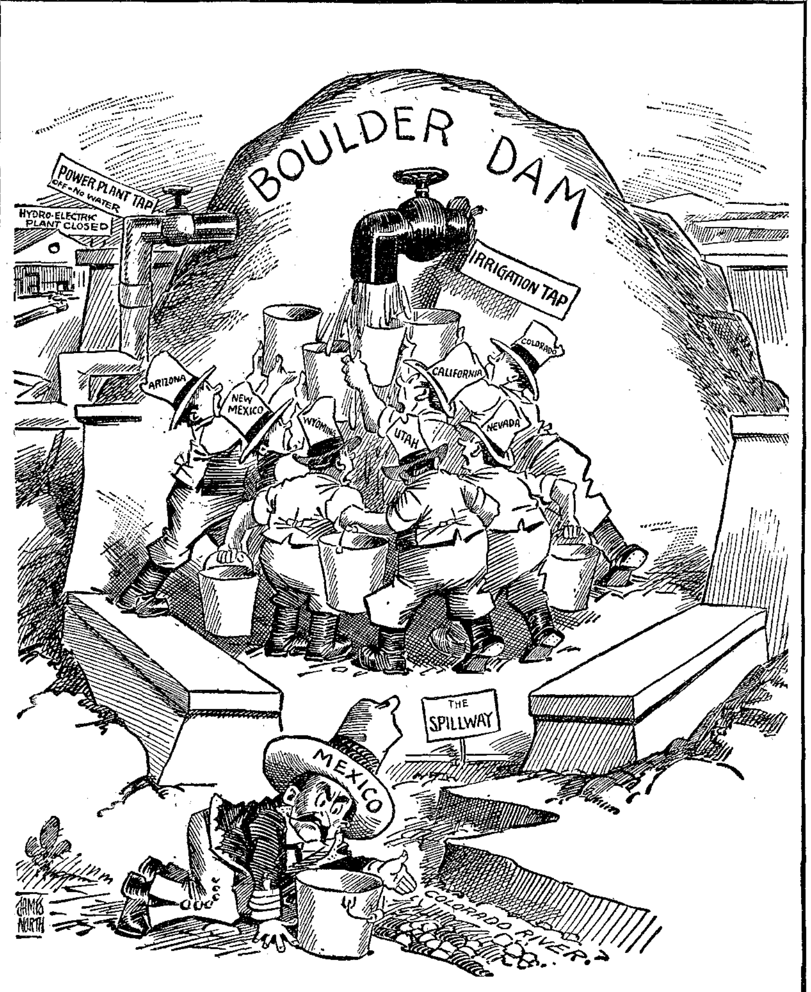
"The basic Marxian concept is that the workers form a distinct class of the population, the proletariat, who should strive as such to gain economic and political control.

"And it is precisely upon that concept that the American worker gags. 'The American worker,' a Socialist writer has sorrowfully admitted, 'does not consider himself a proletarian.'

"President Coolidge a few months ago put the case in a sentence. 'Our people,' he said, 'are all capitalists by nature, and we want them to be all capitalists in fact.' Materialistic or not, that is the American attitude."

DISCORD OVER THE COLORADO DAM

SHOTGUNS AND FRYING-PANS were prest into service just before Christmas by a joy-mad populace in Las Vegas, Nevada, intent on the proper celebration of the enactment into law of the Swing-Johnson bill, generally known as the "Boulder Dam" bill, providing for the construction at the Black Canyon site in the Colorado River of a huge dam—the highest in the world. Men, women, and children of the little railroad city joined in a parade led by the Mayor and the municipal band, and traveled in motor-cars the twenty-eight miles to the canyon, in order to offer prayers of thanks for the gift from the Government and the people of the nation.



EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF AND THE DEVIL TAKE THE HINDMOST

—North in the Washington *Post.*

But on the day preceding the picturesque demonstrations, the legislature of the adjoining State of Arizona, in session at Phœnix, had passed a memorial addrest to President Coolidge, requesting him to veto the bill. This appeal had termed the bill unconstitutional, "in that it attempts to allocate water of the Colorado River belonging to the State of Arizona, without the consent of Arizona." The memorial also protested that enactment of the bill "would result in the reclamation of land in Mexico, and forever deprive arid lands in the United States of water essential to their development." It concluded: "The measure does injustice to Arizona, by taking that which belongs to this State, and for all time turning it over to the State of California. It is based on the theory that might, and not justice, makes right."

These two opposing expressions of sentiment illustrate the discord that continues to hamper the efforts of friends of the Colorado River project. This discord is important because, under the terms of the Swing-Johnson Act, ratification of the Colorado River Compact by the States is necessary before the new legislation can take effect. There must be either a seven-State ratification within six months from the passage of the bill, or a six-State ratification thereafter. No work can be begun, and no money expended until ratification in one of these ways is accomplished. The dissatisfaction in two of the seven States could therefore balk the project if carried to sufficient lengths.

Las Vegas and the State of Nevada seem to have good cause to welcome the new legislation. They would profit enormously from the estimated expenditure of $165,000,000, to be used in providing water, controlling floods, and generating electricity in seven Southwestern States. But why has Utah, as well as Arizona, refused to abide by the Colorado River Compact, framed in Santa Fé in 1922 by California, Nevada, Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico? This Seven-State Compact must receive the approval of either Utah or Arizona before it can come into effect and the dam be erected.

In view of the divided sentiment revealed, THE LITERARY DIGEST invited leading papers of the seven States to wire editorial comment on the issues involved. Their replies are here summarized. It must be remembered that the States in the upper basin of the river—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and New Mexico—furnish the bulk of the water that flows in the Colorado. The States at the lower end of the river are California, Arizona, and Nevada. Arizona's contention that Congress and the legislatures of six States have no power to make a binding agreement for a division of the water of the river rests on her claim that she has an indivisible interest in its flow. One of the compromises embodied in the Swing-Johnson bill gives California 4,400,000 acre-feet of water a year, and Arizona 2,800,000. The total in each case is 200,000 less than had been demanded. Other compromises deal with the question whether the hydroelectric power-plant shall be built by the Government or by private enterprise, and how much revenue in each case Arizona would be allowed to draw.

The tone of the Arizona press comment on the compromise bill is intransigent. We find, for instance, *The Arizona Daily Star*, of Tucson, noting that "if Arizona and Utah refuse to sign the compact, the bill becomes ineffective. If either State should sign, it is questionable if the bill is constitutional, the unconstitutionality claim being based on the question of whether six States and an act of Congress can tell a seventh State what it must do. There is no question but what Arizona will take her case to the courts." The Tucson *Daily Citizen* quotes Prof. G. E. P. Smith, Arizona engineer, in favor of the view that "the measure finally adopted in the Senate is a vast 'improvement' over its original form, not in any positive sense, but in the respect that amendments have only emphasized its unconstitutional features and made it more certain of ultimate rejection in the courts." In similar vein the Phœnix *Evening Gazette* declares that "if there was any doubt as to Arizona's rights under the original bill, there can not be any doubt under the one passed in the Senate"; and continues:

"The amendments that were put on it tend to strengthen this State's position, if we are forced to go to court, which we will have to do if the Swing-Johnson bill becomes a law. For instance, the amendment fixing the allocation of water between Arizona and California. Congress has as much right to allocate water from an interstate stream as it would have to divide one State's territory with another. Such an amendment makes

Arizona's legal case so much the stronger, as the Supreme Court would only have to read such a provision to make a decision of its being unconstitutional. The Swing-Johnson bill has passed both branches of Congress, but the Boulder Dam is just as far from being built, unless Arizona and California can come to some agreement, as it ever was."

When we turn from Arizona to Utah, the second of the States which is hostile to the Swing-Johnson bill, we find *The Deseret News*, of Salt Lake City, taking this attitude:

"As it stands, the bill does not exactly suit anybody. Its sponsors in the Senate accepted reluctantly some of the changes made there, without which changes, however, passage by the Senate would have been delayed if not defeated. Its friends in the House do not like some of these Senate amendments, but finally approved them rather than have the measure imperiled by further argument. The President himself is known to be hostile to some of its provisions relating to the power phases of the project. It now seems not unlikely that the measure as finally passed may be found, upon close examination, to be more acceptable to its enemies than to its friends. That is not regarded as a healthy status for an enactment of any kind."

The Tribune Herald, of Casper, Wyoming, does not regard it as probable that Utah and Arizona will block the further progress of the bill, in spite of their criticisms. "The bill," it says, "marks a new era in the development of the West and a long step forward in flood-control, in addition to utilizing the waters of the Colorado River for irrigation and power." While the headwaters of the river originate in Wyoming, the direct benefits to the State as a result of the bill will be "problematical," according to this paper.

The Journal, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, has nothing but good to say of the bill. It comments, in part:

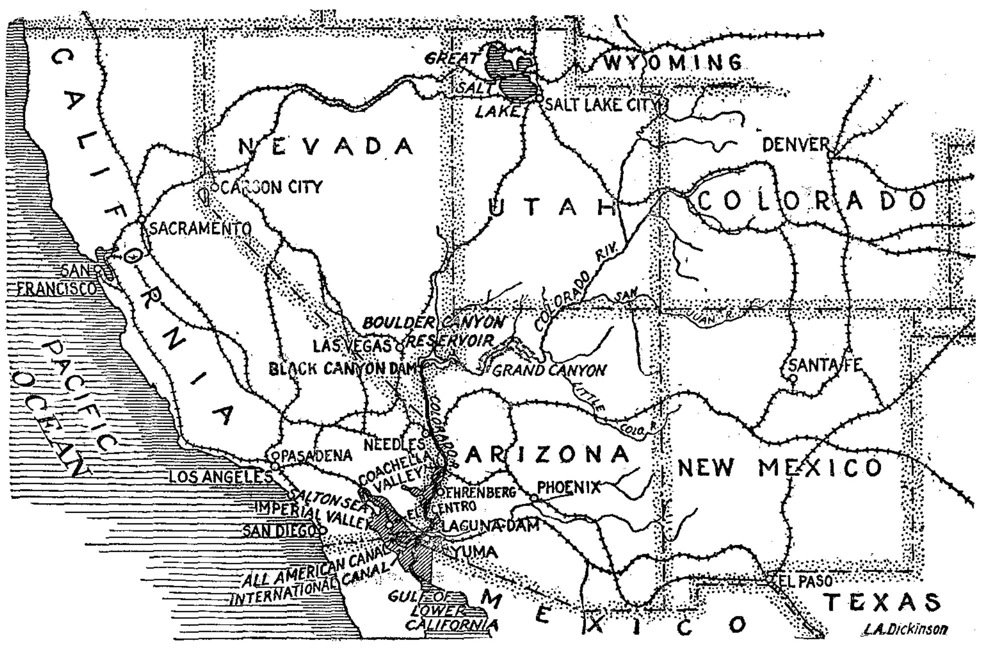
"Passage of the Boulder Dam bill by Congress is being generally hailed as a big achievement by the Western States. New Mexico shares this elation. . . .

"Senator Sam G. Bratton, of New Mexico, who proposed the compromise which settled the controversy of seven-year standing, displayed an excellent leadership in the final fight for the measure. Francis C. Wilson, New Mexico Interstate Water Commissioner, is enthusiastic over the bill as finally passed. He points out that the water will be there when we get ready to go ahead with the San Juan Basin project wherein lies 600,000 acres of irrigable land which assures our future as an irrigation State.

"The bill as passed is a victory for States' rights in that the concession made by the Government is opposed to its former theory that interstate streams belonged to the United States."

The Nevada State Journal and *The Evening Gazette*, of Reno, Nevada, both give the bill valiant support. The former paper calls attention to the fact that Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, was the first to introduce in the Senate, nine years ago, a resolution authorizing the creation of a commission from the interested States to formulate an agreement on water distribution. It adds: "If the Southern California Edison Company and the city of Los Angeles come to some working agreement regarding the purchase and distribution of Boulder Canyon power, it is possible that the backbone of the opposition may be removed." *The Evening Gazette* is pleased by the fact that the bill establishes the important precedent that "the States have the right to derive revenues from water-power when it is developed by the Government."

Colorado opinion, as reflected in the Denver *Post* and *The Rocky Mountain News*, is equally friendly to the plans proposed. *The Post* declares it a great mistake to regard the measure as a sectional matter, benefiting only the West. "Every measure of flood-control, of proper power development, of progress in the conservation and wise use of natural resources," it argues, "is a national benefit." This daily believes that definition of water rights is the big thing about the Boulder Dam project, so far as Colorado and the other upper basin States are concerned. "We can now," it says, "safely begin to plan fifty years ahead, or a hundred, knowing that our vitally essential rights to our share of Colorado River water will not be in doubt or jeopardy." *The Rocky Mountain News* says:



From the New York *Times*

THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN

Showing the Black Canyon Dam site, now preferred, and Boulder Canyon, the site originally selected.

"The signing of the Boulder Dam bill does not end the campaign. For the present Washington is through; but before the law can become effective six of the seven States interested in the water must sign a compact regarding disposition of the river flow. Up to the present the power lobby has been able to keep the States apart, and it will be interesting to watch its policy in dealing with them from now on."

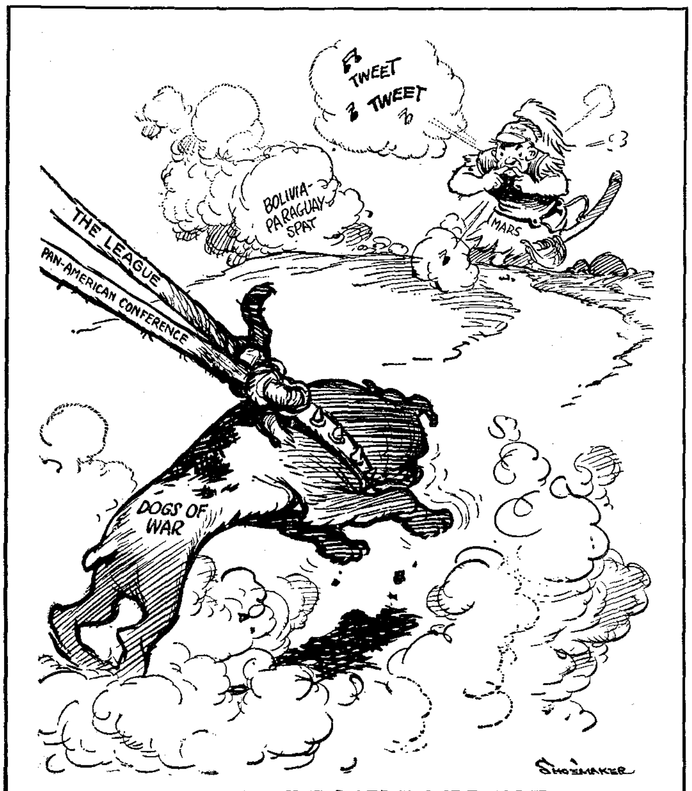
Comment sympathetic with the entire Colorado River project reaches its climax in California newspapers, but not all of these papers are equally enthusiastic. The Los Angeles *Times*, while conceding that a great victory has been won, thinks that "too much California jubilation should be restrained by the sober consideration that between a dam on paper and a dam in the stream there is a great difference." The Fresno *Republican* predicts that in future years citizens of the United States will rank the project for damming the Colorado River in the same class of great constructive engineering as the Panama Canal. Says the San Francisco *Bulletin:*

"Approval of Boulder Dam by Congress is something over which every Californian—yes, every Westerner—should rejoice. And there should be no end to the giving of praise to Senator Hiram Johnson. He has worked incessantly in the Senate for his people. Boulder Dam means new progress and new prosperity for the West. New lands made rich by irrigation. More farm products, increased population, water-power and development, flood protection in the Imperial valley, water for Los Angeles, a $165,000,000 government project at Black Canyon, work for thousands of laborers in the West, and much more."

CONSTANT WAR DANGER IN OUR AMERICAS

TO PREVENT WAR ANY MINUTE in the Western Hemisphere there is no adequate machinery! This is the startling and most important fact revealed by the Bolivian-Paraguayan conflict, and only a lucky chance meeting of the Pan-American Conference in Washington saved us this time, according to the Washington *News*, a Scripps-Howard paper. The averted menace has revealed the constant but generally ignored danger of a so-called small war sweeping in larger neighbors just as the Balkans have done in Europe, and we have been shown the threat to heavy trade and investment interests of the United States. "But that is the least of it," *The News* sharply warns us:

"This situation also cleaves through all the high-sounding talk about Pan-American organization, leaving the stark fact that there is no permanent nor effective machinery for preventing war on this hemisphere. We are still in the Dark Ages. The result is not only the war danger, but the added conflict between our Pan-American chaos and organized international society represented by the League of Nations.



A TEST OF THE ROPES' STRENGTH
—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News.*

"The United States with its Monroe Doctrine interpretations is in the dog-in-the-manger position of neglecting to organize this hemisphere for peace, and of refusing to let the League do so.

"The United States in the end will have to help organize this hemisphere for peace or get out of the way and let the League do it. This Bolivian-Paraguayan fighting proves the need for immediate action."

The double "good luck" feature of the situation is emphasized by many papers, for, as the Providence *News* points out—

"The quarrel between Bolivia and Paraguay is of long standing, yet it came to a head only at the fortunate moment when not only was the League of Nations meeting at Lugano but the Pan-American Conference was convening at Washington. This made available immediately the two great international organizations of standing whose efforts to prevent war could be counted on as influential.

"What will strike everybody now is that some means should be found of making available at any time the machinery of peace which was so fortunately available this time. How can the League be got to act quickly when frontier clashes make every moment precious? How the Pan-American Conference? And, above all, how can it be arranged that when trouble breaks out on this Western Hemisphere there will be available instanter means of securing that the League and the Conference act with such splendid cooperation as has marked the present case."

That "we" stopt the war, appears to be the claim of ardent supporters of the League of Nations, the United States Monroe Doctrine, and the Pan-American Union, so that glory enough for all is discovered in the fact that the two war-possest South American Republics accepted mediation tendered by the Pan-American Conference of Conciliation and Arbitration in session at Washington. Giving expression to instant relief felt in the United States, the Chicago *Evening Post* says, "Bolivia, having punched the Paraguayan nose, is now ready to arbitrate. For this moderate use of violence to satisfy national pride, let us be thankful." "For This Relief Much Thanks" (Hartford *Times*); "Common Sense Prevails" (Jersey City *Journal*); "Effective Public Opinion" (Baltimore *Sun*), are suggestively typical headlines of editorials dealing with the war fortunately averted. "Common sense combined with pressure of world opinion," concludes the New York *Evening Post*, "has led to this abatement of warlike ardor. Without the League and the Pan-American Conference we should probably have had hostilities simply because Bolivia would not have taken time to examine its case. Second thought has brought a truce. Transformation of that truce into permanent peace is the responsibility of the mediators."

Both Bolivia and Paraguay have not only covenanted with other members of the League of Nations for peaceful settlement of controversies, but are also signatories of the Latin-American multilateral treaty called the Gondra Convention of 1923, which provides that "all controversies for any cause whatsoever," impossible to settle through diplomacy or submit to arbitration, shall be submitted for investigation to an international commission before resort to hostilities. Proffered mediation by the Gondra Commission at Montevideo fell down, and the Pan-American Conference took the initiative through a strong subcommittee on conciliation whose tender of "good offices" produced results. Paraguay accepted on December 17, Bolivia the next day. Apparently the Conference opens negotiations for the selection of a tribunal in this case conforming to the Gondra Convention procedure, and reports indicate that the Conference is devoting special attention to possible strengthening of the Gondra Convention as an all-American treaty compelling at least international inquiry into disputes that arise. Representing the League of Nations the efforts of M. Briand, President of the Council, and the League Secretariat, begun just ahead of definite Conference action, were directed toward impressing both disputants with their duty under pledged obligations, rather than specifying any particular method or machinery for settlement without resort to war. The importance of such prompt mobilization of public opinion, especially powerful neutral opinion, is strest by many editors. The New York *World* finds further that in this dispute—

"There has been demonstrated also the much more important fact that this mobilization of neutral opinion is best effected not by the words of treaties, but by the existence of international institutions through which neutral opinion can be quickly informed, organized and effectively exprest. It was the happy accident that a Pan-American Conference had assembled, and the fact that the League of Nations exists, which so quickly brought Bolivia and Paraguay to realize that the world would condemn and might not tolerate a war."

While assenting that public opinion of many nations, a public opinion largely disinterested, is principally responsible for calling off the war, the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* tells us that "effective action was also taken behind the scenes":

41689

"It is understood that Bolivia's and Paraguay's larger neighbors, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, and Peru, privately declared that in the event of war they would declare an economic embargo, thus shutting off the two little land-locked countries from all foreign supplies. Meanwhile, too, the American Minister to Bolivia, acting under instructions from Secretary Kellogg, was using his utmost efforts to impress upon Bolivia the advisability of peace. As Bolivia has borrowed huge sums in the American market, and relies heavily upon her American financial connections, it is probable that the representations of the American Minister carried weight."

Mr. Kellogg, our Secretary of State and President of the Pan-American Conference, has "managed the situation most carefully," according to the Boston *Herald:*

"He has not communicated with the prospective belligerents as the Secretary of State of the United States; thereby he has thus avoided all criticism of another 'intervention' by the 'Colossus of the North'; he has interceded with them at the direction of a conference made up of representatives of all South American nations, and in the name of that body alone. Tremendous pressure in the diplomatic sense has been brought to bear upon the two countries; several nations have offered their good offices, Mexico and Argentina among them, and the League of Nations has proposed essentially what the conference at Washington has asked for."

Latin America is the gainer by the Pan-American Conference's action, explains the Newark *Evening News*, because—

"It was not a situation for the United States to attempt to handle alone. It was for the conference or for a concert of the greater American States to deal with. For several years Latin America has been demanding the right to cooperate with this country in such matters. It has wanted to be a partner in the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine. Its opportunity has now come. If the effort succeeds, a precedent will be established. Pan-American cooperation in disposing of affairs on this hemisphere will have begun.

"What the effect of this will be upon the Monroe Doctrine is for those who have made a fetish of that doctrine to worry about."

In emphasizing that "the neighbors stopt that war," the Detroit *News*, however, sees the dispute thus confined to our hemisphere, and "any trouble that might have arisen about the Monroe Doctrine is sidetracked. The League may well be grateful, and our own government pleased." *The News* also notes that while both Bolivia and Paraguay bombarded headquarters of the League with statements of their cases, each country was careful to make no "declaration of war" which would have broken their League covenant. The Washington *Star* declares:

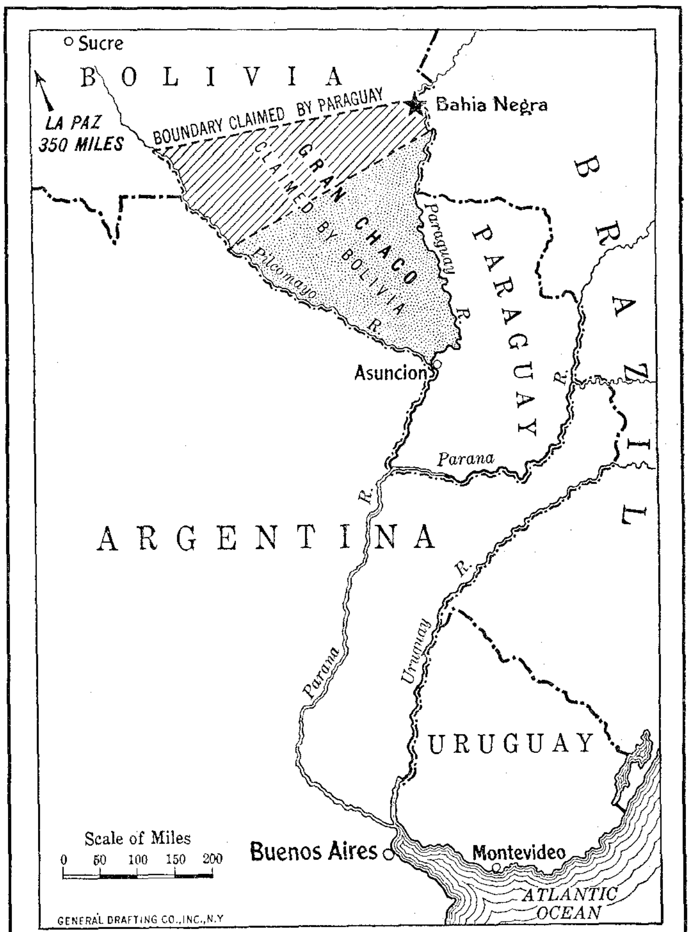
"A word of commendation is due the League of Nations, along with the major credit belonging to the Pan-American nations themselves. Bolivia's capitulation to wisdom was made, as she points out in a note to M. Briand, President of the League Council, 'in accord with the lofty suggestions,' that the good offices of the Pan-American conference be accepted. Bolivia's high-mindedness is equaled only by the sagacity of the League in recognizing Pan-America's ability and determination to remain the arbiter of Pan-American destinies."

Reporting great satisfaction in League circles over the outcome, Scott Mowrer cables from Paris to the Chicago *Daily News* that the League from the first has been endeavoring to persuade the disputants to employ some form of American or Pan-American conciliation machinery, leaving League machinery for a last resort, in accordance with precedent and practise under Article XXI of the covenant exempting the Monroe Doctrine as "a regional understanding."

The New York *Herald Tribune* represents a considerable amount of current editorial comment in saying—

"It was desirable from the Pan-American point of view that the conciliation and arbitration conference, itself an agency of the Pan-American Union, should be the mediator chosen in this case, rather than the League of Nations, to which Bolivia and Paraguay also belong. The League's strength is in its functions as an arbiter of European disputes—in its uses as a European balance wheel. It would be embarrassed venturing into American controversies. America might also be embarrassed. The Western world has its own solidarity and its own cooperative organization. It is the sound policy of the Western nations to utilize and develop this and to give it the preference in meeting American crises and smoothing out American quarrels."

The Washington *Post* remarks that "the United States Government has not given any intimation that the dispute came within the purview of the Monroe Doctrine in any respect." The Portland *Express* maintains that "results have shown that the Western Hemisphere is perfectly competent to attend to its own affairs without help from Europe, which continent has plenty to attend to at home."



From the New York *Herald Tribune*

WHERE NEAR-WAR FLARED UP

Map of the Gran Chaco region in South America (shaded) over whose boundaries Bolivia and Paraguay clash. Bombs thrown from airplanes are said to have climaxed the skirmishing of military forces among the palm-thatched "forts" around Bahia Negra (starred on the map) before fighting was stopt by Pan-American pressure. The disputed area of more than 100,000 square miles, or more than Pennsylvania and New York combined, is roughly an equilateral triangle 500 miles on a side. Both Bolivia and Paraguay have claimed the whole wedge, the former under a charter from King Philip II of Spain in 1563, but President Hayes of the United States, as arbitrator in 1878, sustained Paraguay's right to the southern section of the apex, and Paraguay continues to claim more of the territory northward (diagonally shaded on the map).

The New York weekly, *The New Republic*, is reminded of the possibility of three future leagues, one each for Europe, America, and Asia. The Troy *Times* declares:

"If we keep Europe and the League out, we should strengthen the authority of the Pan-American Conference to apply organized opinion and diplomatic pressure promptly and effectively to whatever crisis may arise in America. The proposed treaty of conciliation and arbitration to be subscribed to by all of the American republics should serve that purpose."

41689 A
DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

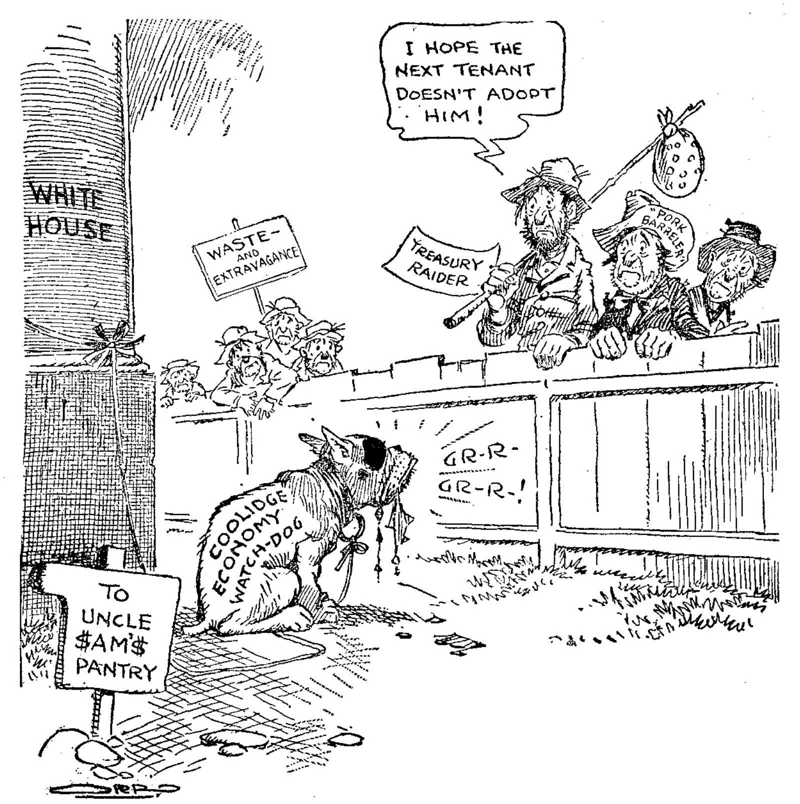
War-clouds have no silver lining except for profiteers.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Chicago has an "Awkward Club." Is it for gunmen who miss their targets?—*Tampa Tribune.*

Railway President to Testify in Union Suit.—Head-line. At a very informal hearing, one imagines.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

When a man begins to feel that his wife doesn't understand him, the chances are he'd be lucky if she didn't.—*San Diego Union.*

We are still waiting for a big Chinese civil-war story which the inspired war correspondent will begin by the words, "All is Confucian here."—*Chicago Evening Post.*



Copyright, 1928, by the Chicago *Tribune*

WONDER WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE WHITE HOUSE PET?

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

All that Bolivia wants out of Paraguay is piece and good-will.—*Dallas News.*

Santa Claus is the old boy who put the budge in the budget.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

A treaty is a document very carefully written so that it has to be elaborately explained to all who read it.—*Mobile Register.*

The one point on which Bolivia and Paraguay are agreed is that it would be a defensive war. — *Springfield Republican.*

Cigar-lighters now have "built-in" watches, so you can tell just how long it takes to get a light from one of them. —*Tampa Tribune.*

When Prohibitionists tell us the country has become prosperous under the Eighteenth Amendment, we suppose they mean that in a dry country it is easier to save for a rainy day.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

"Should an airplane be referred to as 'she'?" asks an inquiring subscriber. All except the mail planes.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

California seems to have gotten jealous of Florida's hurricane publicity—it has countered with a sweeping flu epidemic.—*Ocala (Fla.) Banner.*

War is what results when one country takes steps to defend itself from another country that is taking steps to defend itself. —*San Diego Union.*

Scientists say the earth is slowing up in its rotation, which should be some comfort to those of us who are hanging on by the skin of our teeth.—*Macon Telegraph.*

There is one thing to be said in favor of the power trust. It doesn't debate with itself for six years whenever it considers undertaking a new power project.—*San Diego Union.*

The smaller dollar bills will not be ready for circulation until next July. By that time some towering genius may discover something that can be bought with one.—*The New Yorker.*

When Henry Ford said that "no successful boy ever saved any money," he couldn't have known about our suspended Assistant Superintendent of Police.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Business success falls to the "ad"-venturous.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Why not, dear Digest, a poll on the membership of the next Cabinet?—*Tampa Tribune.*

"Man's next great war will be with insects." Who ever heard of a war without them?—*Washington Post.*

Calendar reform has its good points and bad. It would add another pay-day, but also another rent day.—*Dayton Journal.*

Intelligence Test: Any collection of forty or fifty questions to which the eminent psychologist giving the test happens to know the replies.—*Detroit News.*

You can say this in defense of the modern girl—she dearly loves the spinning wheels. — *Atlanta Constitution.*

Christmas used to come but once a year. And then Santa Claus went on the instalment credit plan, too.—*Dallas News.*

It's just as well that the meek inherit the earth. Nobody else would stand for the inheritance tax. — *Washington Post.*

Too often a fellow decides to take a dip in the stock market just when the stock market decides to dip.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Champion steer of the Chicago stock show brought $5,000, but sometimes a very bum steer will cost even more than that.—*San Diego Union.*

What must we do in 1932 if one man wins the national Presidential election and his opponent wins The Literary Digest's straw vote?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Now that things are dull in Nicaragua, the marines might run down to Paraguay to see that the war is conducted in an orderly manner.—*Tampa Tribune.*

Southern California cities are always worrying about their water supply. Perhaps the way to insure a water supply would be to prohibit water.—*San Diego Union.*

We learn from the press that broadcasting has added five hundred words to the average radio fan's vocabulary. And we wouldn't dare to print any of them.—*Judge.*

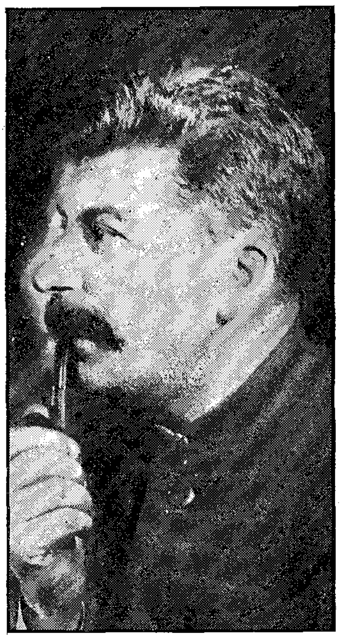
Albert B. Fall will go on trial in Washington again, in January, the Government apparently having dug up something Mr. Fall has not yet been acquitted of.—*San Diego Union.*

The mother of ten children has been sentenced to prison for life, in Michigan, for selling liquor. Unless pardoned or paroled she probably will enjoy her first real rest in a decade.—*Topeka State Journal.*

Prohibition officials are working on a plan to make the city of Washington bone-dry. We respectfully refer this matter to the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment.—*The New Yorker.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

A VIVID RUSSIAN PORTRAIT OF RUSSIA'S STRONG MAN



Wide World photograph

RUSSIA'S "STRONG MAN"

I. Stalin, whose appetite for power is said to be insatiable.

STRENGTH TO hold power he has, but he is powerless to extricate Russia from her economic difficulties—such is the description given I. Stalin, so-called "dictator" of the Soviet Government by one who was formerly his secretary. This critic of Russia's "strong man," B. Bazhanov, lately broke away from the Communist party, it seems, fled from Russia, and has written a series of articles in *Vozrozhdenye*, an anti-Bolshevik Russian daily published in Paris. The articles are making a great sensation, even outside France, according to various anti-Bolshevik Russian editors, because Mr. Bazhanov has shown credentials which, apparently, leave no room for doubt as to his former post as secretary to Russia's "strong man," and because Mr. Bazhanov makes important disclosures on the methods and secrets of the Stalin régime. In answer to his own question as to who is the present dominator of Russia, Mr. Bazhanov declares that it is Stalin and his submissive assistants, and the Soviet Government for the Communist party both are merely Stalin's "servants." More astonishing still is the information that the program of Stalin is to restrict private initiative and business more and more instead of encouraging independent operation as Europe has been expecting. In a word, this former secretary charges that the Stalin policy is to keep moving to the Left farther and farther away from the Right. The fact that this procedure has already involved Russia in economic extremity does not frighten the Red dictator, who "feels that it is safer for his control, and as to anything else he cares little." Mr. Bazhanov continues:

"Having spent a long time near Stalin, I had the opportunity of finding out how he appreciates the political situation from his personal, selfish view-point. And this view-point is for him the most important. Stalin reasons thus: 'I am Russia's dictator. If I lead Russia to the Right, to the normal order of things, my power will be at the mercy of the chief European countries, especially of France and England. I am at present one of the key factors in international politics, for I control both Russia and the Third International. If Russia becomes normal again . . . I will have to disband the Third International, and, owing to its economic weakness, Russia—that is to say, I—will play but a negligible rôle in the world concert. Thus, there are two paths: If I go to the Right, I may lose my power, but even if I do not lose it, my authority and weight will dwindle. If I go to the Left, I will not only remain Russia's unchallenged master, but also I will play a constantly growing rôle in world politics, and, should revolution triumph in other countries, I may become the dictator of the world.' Let it be added that Stalin does believe in the possibility of the world revolution."

This strange, mysterious dominator of Soviet Russia, whom nobody seems to know, is pitilessly pictured by his former secretary as a man in whom all human desire is reduced to a minimum, with the exception of his insatiable thirst for power. He lives like an anchorite in two small rooms in the Kremlin, which under the Czarist régime were occupied by servants of the palace, and it is declared that he hardly ever indulges in any amusements, never dissipates, and steals no money from the Government. Play or recreation of any sort does not exist for him, it seems, and he is said to be a good husband in the sense that, with the exception of his wife, women do not exist for him. As to work, his former secretary avers, that he is not in the least enthusiastic about it, except in so far as it relates to his inexhaustible greed for domination. This informant goes on to say:

"The first impression he makes is that of a reserved, self-possest and simple man, and, one thinks, probably a very intelligent man. But as one comes to know him a little better,

АЛКОГОЛИЗМ
НИ ОДНОЙ ПРОЛЕТАРСКОЙ
КОПЕЙКИ НА ВОДКУ

Wide World photograph

SAYING IT WITH SONG

An anti-alcohol propaganda auto, with artists singing prohibition songs, parades through Moscow while touring Soviet Russia, which has tried prohibition and non-prohibition.

Keystone View Company photograph

RUSSIA'S WANING ILLITERACY

Under the Soviet régime the traditional illiterate Russian peasantry is said to have learned to read, and the circulation of newspapers has doubled in recent years.

> one is deeply astonished: One finds out that he is an absolutely uncultured man! And the more one sees of him, the more this astonishment increases. He is unable to grasp political problems. He is ignorant in economics and finance. He not only does not know any foreign language, but does not know anything about Russian literature, and entirely lacks general education. His thought moves slowly and heavily. There is not a trace of humor in him. During a year and a half of daily contact with him, I only once heard him crack a joke. With a very solemn expression on his face he came up to one of his assistants, a certain Tovstukha, and said: 'Tovstukha, my mother had a goat; well, that goat was exactly like you, only it did not wear spectacles.' And then, apparently very satisfied with his jest, he went back to his study to the accompaniment of Tovstukha's subservient laughter."

He is, generally speaking, Mr. Bazhanov tells us further, just what he appears to be—an uncultured Georgian (Caucasian) peasant, and perhaps it is from a natural sense of self-protection that he avoids meeting both foreigners and Russians, and lives in such mysterious isolation. His subordinates, we are told, usually call him "master"—that is to say, master of Russia—and with them he is very unceremonious and "despotically rude" as he is also with the members of his family. We read further that: "He is secretive, shrewd, and revengeful. He never imparts his secret plans to any one. . . . Generally speaking, he never talks without necessity, and for the most part is silent." Is it not a wonder, the question is asked, that a man like that should become master of Russia, should have crusht such Communistic leaders as Kamenev, Zinoviev, Trotzky, and others? How did he do it? asks Mr. Bazhanov, who replies as follows:

> "The essence of Stalin's method can be boiled down into a few words. It is the appointment of the right men—that is to say, of his supporters—to all the important posts in the country, and, especially, to all the main posts in the party machinery. . . . As a Secretary-General of the Communist party, it was easy for him to do this, and he has been bent on this work since 1923.
>
> "His guiding principle in the selection of men is characteristic of him. If we consider the present members of the Political Bureau—the ruling party-committee—the leading Soviet bureaucrats, the secretaries of provincial Communist committees, all these Uglanaovs, Voroshilovs, Komarovs—leading members of the Soviet Government—it becomes evident that Stalin, year after year, has been systematically eliminating from the power educated and cultured Communists, and has been replacing them in the most important positions with uneducated, untalented men from the lowest social strata. These men are his supporters only because they are personally bound to him, and their very career depends upon him and upon the progress of the Communist revolution, for under any normal régime they would be zeros, complete nonentities."

Russia, Mr. Bazhanov adds, is now ruled by thousands of these "dull and rude brutes who cling to power with their teeth." It is these men, he adds, who, obeying Stalin, overthrew Kamenev, Zinoviev, and many others at party-congresses, and it is they who vigorously oppose all reforms tending toward the freedom of private economic initiative. Trotzky, Mr. Bazhanov tells us then, rose against Stalin, but he lacked the courage to become a Napoleon and to perform a Bonapartist coup, and so he fell. But still more interesting, Mr. Bazhanov asserts, was another anti-Stalinist attempt of which few persons know. It was undertaken by the late Mr. Frunze, the man who replaced Trotzky as "War-lord," and we are informed:

> "Frunze did try to become a Bonaparte. He labored mightily to improve the Red Army, and was relentlessly educating it for his Bonapartist purposes. He quickly squelched various revolutionary attempts in the Army, introduced the severest discipline, and began to give preference to the officers of the old régime as against the newly baked Communist ones. . . .
>
> "But Stalin discovered the peril in time. Realizing the necessity of removing Frunze, yet not wishing to do it with a scandal, he did it in a quiet, noiseless way. On Stalin's secret order the *physician of the Central Committee persuaded Frunze to undergo* an operation. The operation was not dangerous, but Stalin and the doctors knew that Frunze had a weak heart and would not be able to stand the anesthetic. The operation 'succeeded' brilliantly—Frunze died on the operating table from the anesthetic. Leading Communists perfectly realized the reason for his death."

Keystone View Company photograph

"AN OLD WIVES' TALE"

Two Russian women talk things over in a Soviet community kitchen.

A FRENCHMAN LOOKS US OVER

THE ASTONISHING AMOUNT of comment in foreign newspapers about the United States does not diminish, but rather increases as the days go by. Some British illustrated weeklies devote a page of photographs to what they call "Americana." Daily newspapers every so often contain special correspondence reporting this or that phase of American life. In the French press, also, our transatlantic neighbors talk about us, not unkindly, but studiously, as if with the purpose of really discovering the difference between the actual and the legendary American people. Sometimes their voyage of discovery is charted by an examination into what they learn about the American view of the French. Thus, in *L'Echo de Paris*, Henri de Kerillis, in one of a series of articles entitled "A Journey of Study in the United States," points out to French readers that the great majority of Americans know nothing at all of the French, or have forgotten them, and he continues:

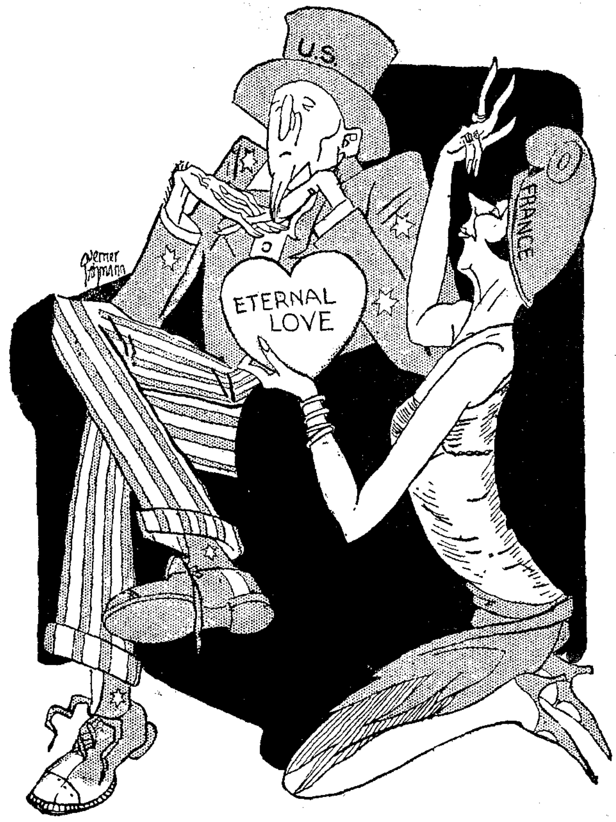
> "They live in their island—because America is a gigantic island—all devoted to their frenetic labors, and as absolutely indifferent to our worries as we can be to the grumblings of the yellow races. They do not 'love' us, therefore, in the meaning of many French people who often ask me whether they do, and there is nothing to make them 'love' us. Why should they love us? Outside of the Belgians, between whom and us there is a fraternal and a family sentiment, what foreign nation does 'love' us? . . . The great majority of Americans are wholly uninterested in us, excepting only certain intellectuals, certain sentimentalists, certain artists, and certain millionaires. Incidentally, don't attach too much importance to the magnificent gifts and the great support received from America by our institutions, our museums, and our ruined villages and cities, because you must take into account the overflow of generosity of this people—and it is the most surprizing and the most alluring trait of their character—and of its pleasure in giving at home and everywhere to an extent difficult for us to imagine.
>
> "As to the past, that's another matter. It is not to be doubted that the Americans came to make war in France, under the influence of an ebullition of mysticism and sentimentalism. This young people has superb uprisings of the heart that only young hearts can have. To think that the average American—I do not speak of business men—came into the war inspired by the appetite for profit and the hope of booty is stupid and unjust."

It is then averred by this French journalist that whereas in the days of Lafayette—and he excepts Lafayette from this category—many French went to America to join in the war out of hatred for England and a feeling of revenge for the loss of Canada, the truth obliges one to say that the aviators of the Lafayette Escadrille and the soldiers of Pershing, many of whom had German blood in their veins, were imbued with no hatred of anybody in Europe, except that perhaps in the breasts of some of them was a dislike for England They came over, Mr. Kerillis declares, to defend France, whose heroic resistance had conquered their minds, and, he adds, "they came to defend the liberty of the world." We read then:

> "So much said, let us take a good look at the American of to-day, just as the Americans from time to time turn their thoughts toward us. We are thinking rather of the American of the East, the American business man, the Wall Street American. First of all it must be pointed out that in his eyes a Frenchman is a poor man. That has a bad sound. Poverty in America is easily the synonym for stupidity and failure. The laborer in New York who earns from ten to twelve dollars a day, which equals from 250 to 300 francs, and to whom is often told the story of the French laborer who earns forty francs, naturally considers the French worker as a poor boob."

Americans do not like the rich French business man, nor the little middle-class Frenchman, it seems. In their eyes the French boss is an egoist who bears down on his workers pitilessly:

> "Their horror of the lesser middle-class, and of the person who lives on an income is unlimited. It must be said that such specimens do not exist in America, and that from the point of view of the New World the lesser middle-class type and the person that lives on the investment of his savings are frightful fossils—parasites that undermine European society. A Wall Street banker said to me: 'Your lesser middle-class are the sons of sock-menders who will never learn that the time given the mending is worth more than the mending itself; that by throwing a used sock into the street a demand is created for the production of another, and the greater the demand the less costly they become.' The same man said to me on the subject of people living on small incomes derived from investments: 'They are harmful people because they save money, because they hide it, and because always they end up by losing it in crazy ventures, without having their money ever avail any for production. We like wealth only when it is in circulation.'
>
> "I was never able to make this intelligent man understand that the possessor of money in a country where audacity fails nine times out of ten, can not be compared to the psychology of a possessor in a country where it succeeds nine times out of ten. And when I showed him that during the war French savings were the national reserve, and also that instead of being non-productive they were before the war the first aid to entire countries such as Austria, Russia, Turkey, and even America, he replied to me with a vague gesture: 'That is true, but it is of the past. It's an old story.'"

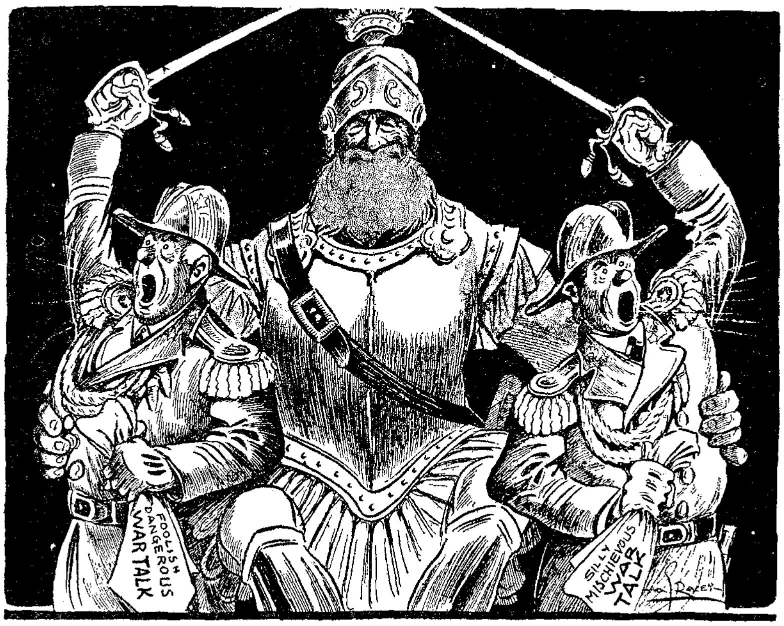


AS SEEN FROM BERLIN

FRANCE: "Uncle, I give you my eternal love."
UNCLE SAM: "I would rather see the color of your money."
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Jealousy of one another among French is a puzzling matter to Americans, according to Mr. Kerillis, who reports a story he claims was told to him about three Frenchmen who went to Hollywood, to seek employment in the moving-picture field. They lived together, spent their time together, but each one appeared separately in applying for work at the studios and kept as far apart as possible from the others. About the same time, four Germans advanced upon Hollywood, but, we are told, the four Germans did not live together nor pass their time together. On the other hand, the four Germans appeared together in applying for a job, and made it a condition that all four should be engaged or none. As this informant repeats the story, the four Germans were engaged, but the three Frenchmen were not. The Frenchmen were greatly surprized, particularly because French colonies are more numerous in California than elsewhere.

BRITAIN'S "BETRAYAL" OF PEACE



THE JINGOIST WAR SHOUTERS

MARS: "These be my jewels."

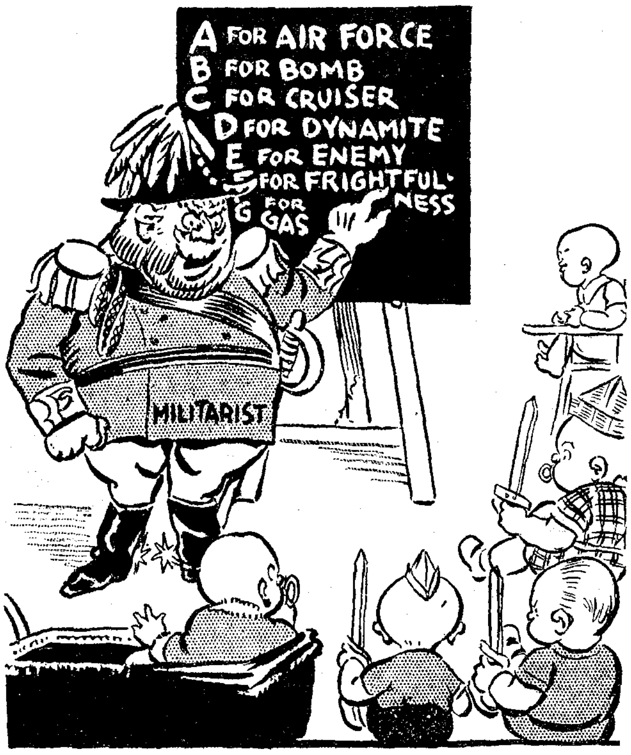
—A. G. Racey in *The Daily Star* (Montreal).

BRITAIN IS GUILTY OF "BETRAYAL" of a gigantic kind for her support of France in the "armed peace," otherwise termed "security," which is the corner-stone of French policy. No foreign critic makes this startling charge, but a British newspaper, famous for its liberal ideas, the Manchester *Guardian*, which declares that the only way toward real peace is through universal limitation of armaments, and that the only nation competent to act as leader along this path is Great Britain. What is more, this newspaper believes that the universal limitation of armaments was "never so easy as it is now," and it recalls that in 1914 two great coalitions in Europe faced each other, and they were so well matched that either feared annihilation, if the other, by striking first, could gain only a few days' advantage. War came, it is significantly remarked, because the Powers feared war less than they feared each other. But Europe is no longer thus divided, and altho the danger of a general war still exists, it is noted, the danger is not as immediate as it was in 1914, and for one reason, namely, that conventions hardly dreamed of then have since come into existence. We read:

"The inviolability of the often violated frontier between France and Germany is guaranteed by Great Britain and Italy. The League of Nations is a more general guaranty that, imperfect as it is, would probably have averted war in 1914 had it existed then. Czarist Russia, the most ruthlessly aggressive Power of modern times, has foundered, and the new Russia has been so weakened by wars, revolutions, famines, and theories that it could not be aggressive even if it wished to be. Imperial Germany, the greatest military Power ever known, has become a republic with a fleet that is little more than a coast patrol and an army that is little more than a constabulary, while the great moral influence of Germany is now all in favor of disarmament. The United States has built up a formidable navy in little more than a decade, but it has used its influence against the growth of armaments. Italy is a great military and naval Power. She has a government that is warlike in its words, but has been no obstacle to disarmament. Indeed, Italy has all along been willing to accept any limitation, however drastic, that would not make her weaker than any single Continental Power. Japan is remote and almost immune from attack. She is a military and naval Power with warlike traditions, and yet no other Power has been more willing to consider schemes of limitation than she has."

But what of France and Great Britain? asks *The Guardian*, bearing in mind that France can not forget that she has been three times invaded by German armies. She still fears Germany, sees her own safety in the military preponderance of herself and her allies, and, it is asserted, her conception of peace is that of the armed peace. That being so, there is little chance that she will take the lead in promoting universal disarmament, thinks this Manchester daily, which believes that the lead can be taken only by Great Britain, and among the reasons given for this claim are:

"Her status as a world-wide imperial Power, her position between the Old World and the New, aloof from Europe and yet close to Europe, her immense moral authority, and her greatness as an economic, military, and naval Power give her—in the world as it is now—an opportunity for leadership such as no nation ever had. Like others, she is in honor pledged by the League Covenant and by the Treaty of Versailles to promote disarmament. Disarmament is also in her own interests, for even victorious war injures her as it injures all, while the evolution of naval and aerial warfare may, in time, expose her to defeat by any Power with suitable bases and enough airplanes, fast cruisers, and submarines. Thus honor and interest urge her to promote disarmament even if idealism does not. Why, then, given a world situation favorable as never before, and given her own honor, interest, and whatever idealism she may possess, has she done so little for disarmament? From 1914 to 1918 she made the greatest national sacrifice and effort in her history with the profest object of defending freedom; why is she not capable of a similar effort to abolish armaments, seeing that armaments mean another war, and another war means the end of freedom? Indeed, no similar effort would be needed—an infinitesimal part of her previous effort and no sacrifice whatever would be needed, for her task is an easy one, and the world is waiting for her leadership. Why, then, does she not give it?



THE NEW A B C

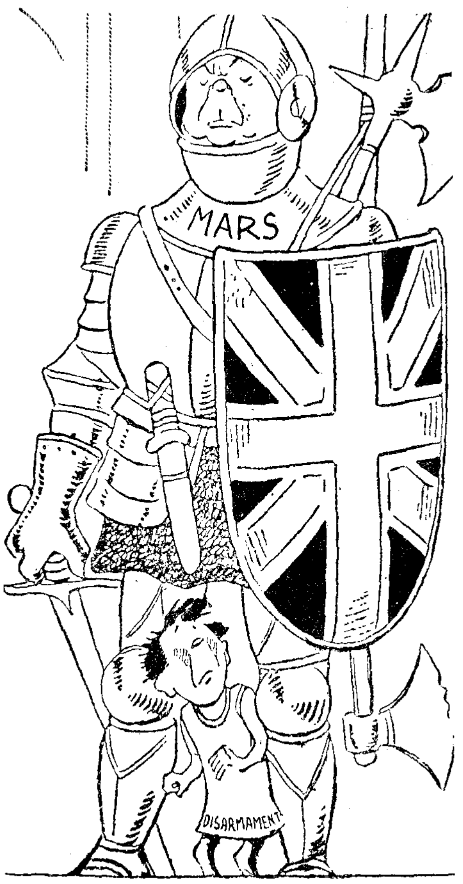
"A suggestion for warmongers who are trying to saturate the minds of children with the war spirit."

—*The Daily Herald* (London).

"The wreckage of the 'Naval Compromise' with France has been cleared away only to reveal the calamitous and humiliating fact that Great Britain has renounced instead of assuming the leadership she could assume."

The French conception of the armed peace—sometimes called "security"—has been accepted by the British Government, *The Guardian* sadly affirms, and declares that this is the essence of the "new Entente," namely, the acceptance of the armed peace of "security" through armed preponderance on land and sea. To have blundered into the naval compromise with France was bad enough in the view of this candid British critic of Britain but—

"To go on accepting it is a betrayal of a gigantic kind; and we use the word betrayal not in a literary, picturesque, or symbolic sense, but in its real sense and with the full weight of the moral obliquity it conveys. But if the British Government were again to take up the work begun at Washington and extend the limitation of naval armaments to further categories, if it were to take the earliest opportunity of raising the problem of limitation on land and reassert its own view that trained reserves must be included, if it were to press for the abolition of the submarine and to negotiate with the United States for a reform of the laws that govern the right of capture at sea, and if it would begin to consider the problem of limiting air armaments—if all this were done with the skill, energy, and high principle of the British representatives at the Washington Conference, the nations of the world would respond to the lead thus given and much, if not all, would be achieved. Any Power standing in the way of progressive limitation would drift into an isolation that would in time grow intolerable. No other Powers could resist a scheme of naval disarmament agreed to between Great Britain, the United States, and Japan. With the help of the United States, Japan, the defeated nations, and those who were neutral in the war, disarmament on land could at least begin. But these things will not come of themselves, they can not be done without leadership, and Great Britain alone can give the leadership that is necessary."



RUSSIAN IRONY

"Disarmament is all right—but first in everybody's consideration comes national safety."
—*Isviestia* (Moscow).

"SHIFT" IN AMERICA'S FOREIGN POLICY—The journey of Mr. Hoover to South America, think some Japanese editors, is indicative of the fact that the foreign policy of the United States has changed in its main attention from Europe to the southern half of the Western Hemisphere. For economic and international reasons the election of Mr. Hoover stirred the interest of the world, according to the Tokyo *Kokumin*, which says that his visit to South America is taken as planning the extension of markets for the disposal of overproduction. We read then:

"The Monroe Doctrine is being transformed into the Caribbean policy through his statesmanship. It may be termed a policy of prosperous American continents, which Mr. Hoover will pursue along with the Monroe Doctrine. Will the Latin nations be pleased with the improvement brought about by Mr. Hoover? They know how Mexico was harassed by America in connection with the oil agreement. We can see from the proceedings at the Havana Conference that the Latin-Americans are restive under the political pressure of the United States. However, Mr. Hoover's policy in South America will form the pivot on which the foreign affairs of America swing round. Thinking that Europe is no longer hopeful as a market, he turns to South America."

THE BRITISH HARVESTERS THAT LEFT CANADA

GREAT EXPECTATIONS were kindled when nearly 9,000 men left England, several months ago, to help reap the great Canadian harvest, but now they have been blasted for some, it seems, because only about 3,000 of that number have remained in Canada. This record is far short of the results of a similar experiment in 1923, we are reminded, when some 75 per cent. of the harvesters settled permanently in the Dominion. Yet, as the London *Times* points out, any one who wishes to form a fair appreciation of this example of mass emigration, must look more carefully at the causes of its apparently slight success. The return home of the earlier batches of farm workers, numbering some hundreds, may properly be ascribed, we are assured, to a natural and necessary elimination of weaklings and trouble-seekers. As to the others that returned, it is stated that a considerable percentage of these men were married, and under a signed obligation to their wives to return home, and *The Times* continues:

"A still larger proportion went admittedly on a trial run to gain experience of Canadian conditions, and their return implies, not dissatisfaction, but the feeling that they would have a much better chance of making good if they went to Canada at the beginning, rather than at the end of the season. This explains why the Dominion authorities and the British Government Departments concerned, have already received over 600 applications from returned men for inclusion in the number of assisted settlers to go to Canada next spring. Provided that their return was due to reasonable caution, and not to slackness or physical defects, they will form an admirable nucleus for the 5,000 to 6,000 trained men whom the Ministry of Labor expect to have ready for emigration during the next six months. In this connection it must not be forgotten that return was made easier than ever before. Not only were reduced passages granted, but the British authorities, in the justifiable determination that no man should be left on the hands of the Canadian authorities, actually paid the passages home of those who had not saved enough to pay for themselves, and deprived none of their eligibility for the benefits of the British social services."

We are then informed of an agreement between the British and Canadian Governments, to grant free passage to boys under nineteen years of age, who are destined to work on farms, and it is predicted that this should give fresh opportunities to those who too often have passed their adolescence in blind-alley occupations, and find themselves workless at a critical age. We read further:

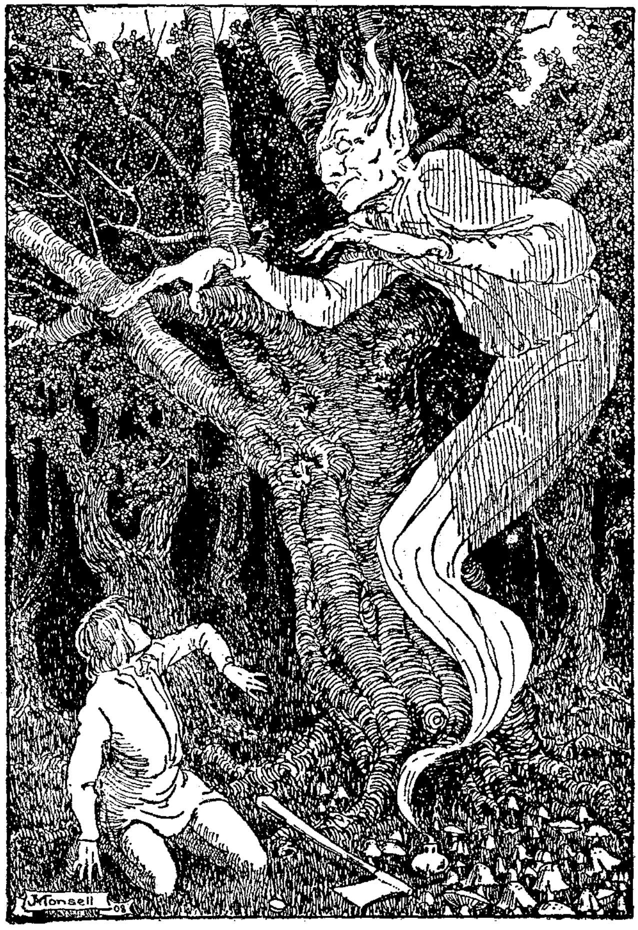
"It is to be hoped that the Ministry of Labor will not neglect this new outlet for the population of areas where juvenile unemployment is greatest. Again the result of the negotiations for a reduction of passage rates to unassisted emigrants is to be announced within the next month, and, if favorable, may be expected to increase—it may even double—the number of this particularly valuable class of settlers, the falling off in which is entirely responsible for the decline in the total emigration figures during recent years. Nothing can better fulfil so pleasing a forecast than the presence both here and in the Dominions of people willing to speak good of each other."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

ARE GORY FAIRY-TALES AN EVIL?

LOOKING OVER THE STORE of Christmas gifts received by children, the modern parent may find a dubious assortment of fairy-tales among the gift-books. Childless uncles and aunts have perhaps not benefited by the lessons of modern psychological research and have sent on the supposedly innocent pabulum of their own childhood. Parents and educators, however, have been troubled by the stories of blood, cruelty, revenge, and murder that are included in our fairy-tales, and will perhaps welcome the answer to their misgivings furnished by two psychologists writing in *Die Umschau* (Frankfort). The tales have come down to us from remote times, and reflect an even remoter period when our ancestors huddled about the embers of a fire in the caves or on the steppes, and related blood-curdling adventures with wolves or fiercer wild animals, or with men of giant stature and of cruel disposition; and even more terrifying stories of the doings of supernatural beings, devils and witches, kobolds and elves. In these stories we find the origin of many of our most popular legends and tales, and these in their turn have given rise to a thousand variations in the literature of all civilized countries, becoming enshrined in poetry, drama, and opera, as well as in fiction. But whether they are the proper meat on which to feed youthful imaginations—the German writers attempt to answer:



"I MUST BREAK YOUR NECK," SAID THE SPIRIT

And this was the reward the boy in Grimm's tale was to get for letting the spirit out of the bottle.

The illustrations from Grimm's "Fairy Tales" are by J. R. Monsell

"Many stories set forth in grotesque form stories of ill-will, deception, robbery, and murder—even cannibalism.

"Typical, and of great psychological importance in the folk-tale, is the customary fortunate outcome, with the triumph of justice. The 'happy end' exerts an essential influence in the psychological elaboration of the content. . . . Furthermore it will be found that the horrors related mostly represent a primitive phase in the racial history of the development of the human soul.

"This holds true for numerous gruesome events of ancient and medieval origin. Thus the huntsman kills the envious stepmother of *Snow White; Hänsel* and *Gretel* are exposed in the forest by their parents; *Cinderella's* stepsisters subject her to humiliation and suffering.

"Again, the belief in kobolds and witches gives rise to certain folk-tales. Thus the wicked witch wants to roast *Hänsel*, whereas *Snow White* finds a kind reception on the part of the *Seven Dwarfs* in the Seven Mountains.

"As in the sagas, the animal world plays a part in the folk-tale. Herein we find numerous concepts derived from the fear of wild animals felt by prehistoric men. *Red Riding Hood* is devoured by the *Wolf* and goes on living in its maw together with her grandmother; little *Tom Thumb* wanders through the alimentary canals of various animals before he finds his way back home.

"Moreover folk-tales contain traces of primitive psychological mechanism. Dwarfs are cherished on the one hand as kindly elves, and feared on the other as malicious kobolds. Perilously alluring beings are both feared and revered till a chosen acquaintance permits a division of the concepts concerning them into pleasant and unpleasant.

"In the stories given us by Grimm, Hans Andersen, etc., a special distinction is usually made between good and bad animals. The kindly pigeons help *Cinderella* to pick up the lentils, and avenge the persecuted girl by pecking out the eyes of the cruel stepsisters at their darling's wedding. So, too, the *Prince* is instructed by them how to choose the rightful bride. The ducklings build a bridge to enable *Hänsel* and *Gretel* to get back to their parents' house, etc.

"A particularly distinctive feature of the folk-tale is its rejection of logic.

"Thus in 'Hänsel and Gretel' the witch resides in a sugar house, in order to lure children; but how could the old witch, otherwise so crafty, be so foolish as to accept the bare bone which *Hänsel* stretches through the bars instead of the little living hand she demands? And why didn't the children run away sooner from the witch, since she was so very short-sighted? Why didn't the *Wolf* gobble up *Red Riding Hood* when he first met her in the forest, and not until after he had put on the cap and spectacles of the *Grandmother* he had eaten up, and lain down in her bed? not to mention the poisoned apple in *Snow White's* throat, after the removal of which the child came back to life; or the hundred years' sleep of *Sleeping Beauty* in the castle."

The authors answer these queries by declaring that the explanation lies in the fact that the folk-tale is purposely and wilfully illogical, since by this evasion of reality terrible events are robbed of their sting. In fact:

"It is precisely these absurdities which relieve the mind of the virus of these horrors; the lack of logic in the folk-tales paralyzes, so to say, the racially conditioned fear of the environment felt by human beings—a fear retained perhaps by means of 'ancestral memory.'

"From the point of view of the development of the mind the following concepts are essential.

"1. The human mind apparently possesses a subconscious ancestral memory; in its depths slumber the images of the struggles undergone by remote ancestors with huge wild beasts, the fear of these creatures, and the terror roused by mysterious natural phenomena.

> "Beneath the threshold of consciousness there still peers forth, likewise, the primitive and uncompromising tendency to react in a certain way to unpleasant features of the environment—as for example, by the ruthless removal of hateful neighbors.
>
> "2. This semiconscious spiritual inheritance of the fear and hate of our forefathers still lives and works, even, to some extent, in the souls of civilized men. The significance of the folk-tale lies in its power to dislodge from our burdened spirit such racially historic nightmares. Thus we experience, as it were, a sort of psychological release or absolution.
>
> "3. The horrors incorporated in the folk-tale are not transferred to the human soul. On the contrary, by the act of telling the tale we undergo a sort of confession and absolution by means of which the sting of a racially inherited horror is plucked from the mind. This is why tales of such dubious character, from the view-point of the psychologist, have not long since vanished from the nursery. The very unreality, the faulty logic of the fairy-tale serve the purpose (however unconsciously) of destroying fear, by eliminating rationality, a painless affair."

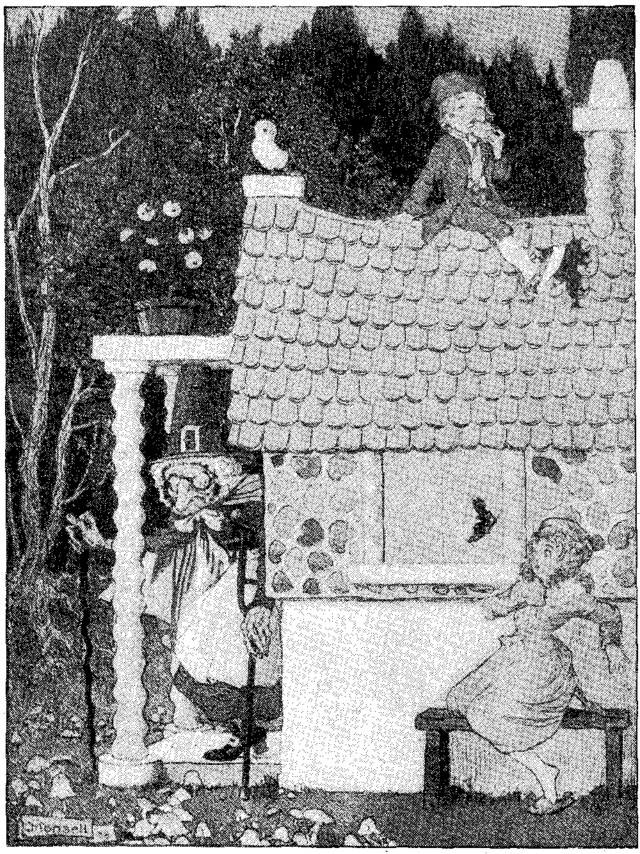
The authors repeat, too, that the "happy ending" is a very important factor in this purging of the soul from images of dread and terror. In support of this view they turn to the data given by psychoanalysis, pointing out that while many persons reveal injurious and lingering effects upon the mind, which can be traced to painful impressions made by real occurrences in childhood, it is rare that the dreadful events related in fairy-tales and folk-tales have such an influence. They utter a warning, however, not to tell such stories to children already afflicted with a tendency to morbid mental attitudes. In any case, they stress the importance of having these old stories told by a person of intelligence and sympathy instead of by the crude and insensitive. They applaud the modern editions of folk-tales prepared for adults, and the care taken by publishers of such books to soften the more atrocious features. On the whole, they are inclined to recommend that the imagination of the child should be fed and inspired by the "modern fairy-tales," which stress love of men and animals rather than fear.

THE WRITER'S QUANDARY—If you are a writer, says the English novelist, D. H. Lawrence, in the Virginia *Quarterly Review* (Charlottesville), "nothing is more confusing than the difference between the things you have to say and the things you are allowed to print." His words might be recommended especially to those disposed to censorship:

> "Talking to an intelligent girl, the famous *jeune fille* who is the excuse for the great Hush! Hush! in print, you find, not that you have to winnow your words and leave out all the essentials, but that she, the innocent girl in question, is flinging all sorts of fierce questions at your head, in all sorts of shameless language, demanding all sorts of impossible answers. You think to yourself: My heaven, this is the innocent young thing on whose behalf books are suppressed! And you wonder: How on earth am I to answer her?
>
> "You decide the only way to answer her is straightforward. She smells an evasion in an instant, and despises you for it. She is no fool, this innocent maiden. Far from it. And she loathes an evasion. Talking to her father in the sanctum of his study, you have to winnow your words and watch your step, the old boy is so nervous, so tremulous lest anything be said that should hurt his feelings. But once away in the drawing-room or the garden, the innocent maiden looks at you anxiously, and it is all you can do to prevent her saying crudely: 'Please don't be annoyed with Daddy. You see he is like that, and we have to put up with him.' Or else from blurting out: 'Daddy's an old fool, but he is a dear, isn't he?'
>
> "It is a queer reversal of the Victorian order. Father winces and bridles and trembles in his study or his library, and the innocent maiden knocks you flat with her outspokenness in the conservatory. And you have to admit that she is the man of the two: of the three, maybe. Especially when she says, rather sternly: 'I hope you didn't let Daddy see what you thought of him!' 'But what do I think of him?' I gasp. 'Oh, it's fairly obvious!' she replies coolly, and dismisses the point."

OPERAS FOR A DESERT ISLAND

SINCE SIR JOHN LUBBOCK reduced the world of books to "the hundred best," the zest for reduction has gone into other fields. Drama has its yearly appraisal; but when it comes to opera the field has been, to our knowledge, hitherto unworked. Mr. Chotzinoff of the New York *World* was finally asked to name the ten best, and he found himself confronted with the ludicrous variant of the usual inquiry: "If you found yourself on a desert island, what ten . . ." etc. Then he plays with the proposal to "speculate about the kind of music they would want to hear on a desert island, since it is unlikely that the ship's piano would be among the articles washed ashore after a shipwreck." There was one possible contingent:



THE GINGERBREAD HOUSE WITH SUGAR PANES

That *Hänsel* and *Gretel*, victims of the cruel stepmother, found inhabited by a witch who wishes to roast them.

> "There is no reason why a portable phonograph might not be retrieved by an artistic survivor of a sea disaster. A modern Robinson Crusoe might conceivably look upon a phonograph as belonging to the same class of necessities as a hatchet. Aside from the comfort of listening to his favorite selections after a hard day of hunting and fishing, he might utilize some of the vocal records to keep off prowling animals at night."

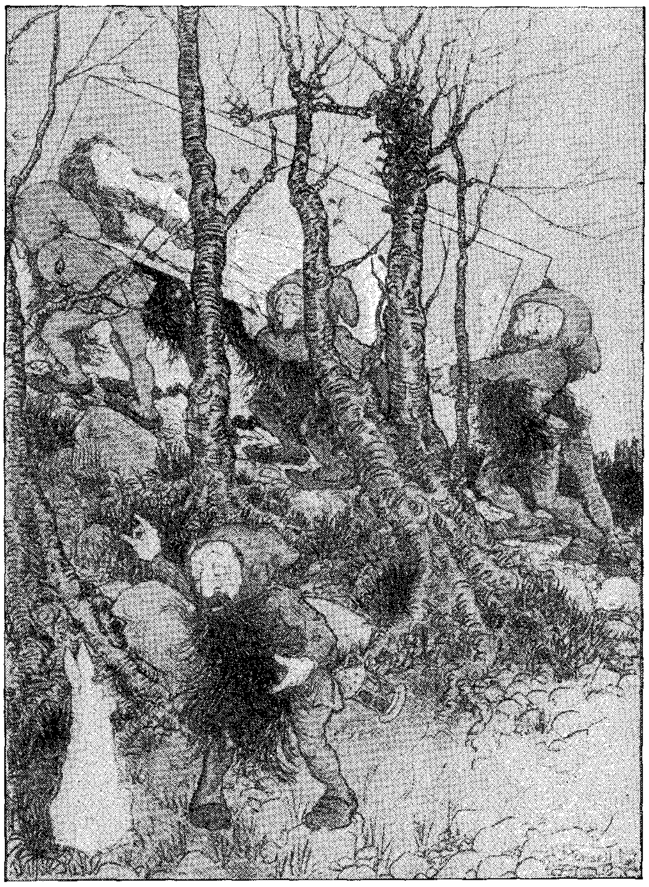
The anxious inquirer, however, deserved some sort of help, so the music critic addresses himself thereto:

> "I do not, of course, know what the ten best operas are. But if the Metropolitan were limited to a season of ten different music-dramas, I think I should put in an order for the following:

"The Marriage of Figaro"	Mozart
"Orfeo"	Gluck
"Tristan und Isolde"	Wagner
"Die Meistersinger"	Wagner
"Götterdämmerung"	Wagner
"Der Rosenkavalier"	Strauss
"Cavalleria Rusticana"	Mascagni
"La Bohème"	Puccini
"Boris Godunoff"	Moussorgsky
"Eugen Onégin"	Tschaikowsky

"If I were permitted to extend the list to a baker's dozen, I should want to add 'Carmen,' 'Aïda,' and Mozart's 'Don Giovanni.' Perhaps 'Aïda' should be included in the list of ten. It is my favorite Verdi opera, and Verdi, whether you like it or not, must have at least one representation in any intelligent line-up of lyric composers. But which of my ten favorites shall I erase to make room for 'Aïda'? If you have never seen and heard 'Eugene Onegin,' you will not understand my reluctance to sacrific Tschaikowsky's beautiful opera. Neither 'Boris' nor 'Onegin' is an epitome of the Russian soul, but both together are. The simplicity, the romantic sentimentality, the poetic gaiety of Russia is in the score of 'Eugene Onegin'; the literal Christianity that is Russia's religion, and its tortured somber sublimity are in 'Boris Godunoff.' To leave out 'Eugene Onegin' and retain 'Boris Godunoff' would be like ignoring Pushkin in an estimate of the national character and relying solely on Dostoyevsky.

"Perhaps 'Orfeo' should make room for 'Aïda'? Both operas are unique examples of beautiful, sustained melody, but it might be argued that the Italian work is more colorful. The subject of 'Aïda,' too, is nearer the average heart. Yet I could not part with 'Orfeo,' even for 'Aïda.' The melody in 'Orfeo' is not only beautiful, it has, in addition, that quality which we inadequately call 'spiritual.' It is noble by reason of its emotional restraint. In other words, the score of 'Orfeo' is on a loftier plane than that of 'Aïda.'"



SNOW-WHITE'S FUNERAL

After she had eaten the poisoned apple. Modern artists, like Monsell, alleviate the grim facts of the stories by graceful art.

Finding himself involved in his theme, Mr. Chotzinoff discovers it has dignity enough to merit more than persiflage:

"We come then to 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' a work which my anonymous correspondent probably places below 'Aïda.' The Mascagni tragedy enjoys a general popularity, but it seems to me it does not receive the critical approval it deserves. To me the one-act opera has always been a refutation of the theory that Italian musicians can only scratch the surface of a libretto. You may point to 'Amore dei tre Re' as an exception, but the Montemezzi opera underscores its libretto with music that is at bottom one long vocal and instrumental recitative. Mascagni does the same thing by means of melody—a far more difficult method, and one which Wagner employed consistently from 'Lohengrin' to 'Parsifal.' 'Cavalleria' is a succession of melodies which satisfy us as melodies. Yet at the same time they express with crushing fidelity the programs upon which they are built. It may be said that they even transcend their programs, for no matter how mean and vulgar you may think the action and the sentiments of the rustic melodrama, their musical translation is so vividly, so startlingly accomplished that you feel yourself in the presence of the kind of art that holds the mirror up to nature. 'Aïda' is merely beautiful, very often expressive. 'Cavalleria' is always beautiful and always expressive.

"Decidedly, 'Cavalleria' can not be tampered with. Nor can I allow even the suggestion of discarding 'La Bohème,' 'La Bohème' is romance in four acts. It is music which we must love in spite of reason and argument. It is in vain that you contend that its emotions are not veracious. They are veracious in the make-believe world which created them. The score is a perfect realization of the adolescent's dream of love and art, a dream which the middle-aged and the old keep in reserve as a compensation for the cold comfort of experience.

"I will not listen to the deletion of Mozart's 'Marriage of Figaro,' that epitome in music—and words—of eighteenth-century sophistication; and of course no one will dare tamper with 'Tristan und Isolde,' 'Die Meistersinger,' and 'Götterdämmerung.' There remains 'Der Rosenkavalier,' about which I must confess a strong, perhaps unreasonable, prejudice."

JAZZED HOMESICKNESS IN PARIS

IS THE REAL AMERICA to be found at home or abroad? By a happy coincidence the reply is just now given in music, and the competence of the answer is divided between Ernest Bloch and George Gershwin. Ernest Bloch's epic composition, "America," has been played practically simultaneously by orchestras from San Francisco to New York. It concludes with an anthem which it is said the author hopes will displace as our national hymn the one we now share with Austria and Great Britain. Mr. Bloch's work is the reaction of a philosophic mind in the presence of the American scene. Its creator, a native of Geneva, has been here since the war. The other work, recently presented by the Philharmonic-Symphony orchestra, reports on "an American in Paris" and the adventures of his soul in the presence of taxicab horns, assaulting the May or June mornings on the Champs Elysées, the strains of an outmoded dance supposed to be dedicated to the evening hours, and the click of his shoes upon the pavement, since the program records first, second, and third "Walking Themes." So far we have compress the program supplied by Mr. Deems Taylor, but not to do the composer an injustice we let him have his interpreter's way after the "second Walking Theme":

"Both themes are now discust at some length by the instruments until our tourist happens to pass—something. The composer thought it might be a church, while the commentator held out for the Grand Palais—where the salon holds forth. At all events our hero does not go in. Instead, as revealed by the English horn, he respectfully slackens his pace until he is safely past.

"At this point, the American's itinerary becomes somewhat obscured. It may be that he continues on down the Champs Elysées; it may be that he has turned off—the composer retains an open mind on the subject. However, since what immediately ensues is technically known as a bridge passage, one is reasonably justified in assuming that the Gershwin pen, guided by an unseen hand, has perpetrated a musical pun, and that when the third Walking Theme makes its eventual appearance, our American has crossed the Seine and is somewhere on the left bank. Certainly it is distinctly less Gallic than its predecessors, speaking American with a French intonation, as befits that region of the city where so many Americans foregather. 'Walking' may be a misnomer, for despite its vitality the theme is slightly sedentary in character, and becomes progressively more so. Indeed, the end of this section of the work is couched in terms so unmistakably, albeit pleasantly, blurred, as to suggest that the American is on the terrasse of a café, exploring the mysteries of an Anise de Lozo.

"And now the orchestra introduces an unhallowed episode. Suffice it to say that a solo violin approaches our hero in the soprano register and addresses him in the most charming broken

English; and, his response being inaudible—or at least unintelligible—repeats the remark. This one-sided conversation continues for some little time."

Mr. Taylor is here a bit troubled lest he is doing the composer an injustice. For the music seems to tell that he is suddenly seized with "the blues." To resume:

"He has the blues; and if the behavior of the orchestra be any criterion, he has them very thoroughly. He realizes suddenly, overwhelmingly, that he does not belong to this place, that he is that most wretched creature in all the world, a foreigner. The cool blue Paris sky, the distant upward sweep of the Eiffel Tower, the bookstalls on the quai, the pattern of horse-chestnut leaves on the white, sunflecked street—what avails all this alien beauty? He is no Baudelaire, longing to be 'anywhere out of the world.' The world is just what he longs for, the world that he knows best; a world less lovely—sentimental and a little vulgar perhaps—but for all that, home.

"However, nostalgia is not a fatal disease—nor, in this instance, of overlong duration. Just in the nick of time the compassionate orchestra rushes another theme to the rescue, two trumpets performing the ceremony of introduction. It is apparent that our hero must have met a compatriot, for this last theme is a noisy, cheerful, self-confident Charleston, without a drop of Gallic blood in its veins.

"For the moment, Paris is no more; and a voluble, gusty, wise-cracking orchestra proceeds to demonstrate at some length that it's always fair weather when two Americans get together, no matter where. Walking Theme number two enters, soon thereafter enthusiastically abetted by number three. Paris isn't such a bad place, after all; as a matter of fact, it's a grand place! Nice weather, nothing to do till to-morrow, nice girls—and by the way, whatever became of that lad Volstead? The blues return but mitigated by the second Walking Theme—a happy reminiscence rather than a homesick yearning—and the orchestra, in a riotous finale, decides to make a night of it. It will be great to get home, but meanwhile, this is Paris!"

And this, we are told, is another Parisian invasion comparable to that of the great Lindbergh. Mr. Otto Kahn, in a speech at a private gathering after the performance, is reported in the New York *Times* as thus lauding the composer:

"He is a leader of young America in music in the same sense in which Lindbergh is the leader of young America in aviation, and in more than one respect has qualities similar to those of the young and attractive Colonel—qualities which we like to consider characteristic of the best type of young America. Without self-seeking or self-consciousness, he is in his art thoroughly and uncompromisingly American. In the rhythm, the melody, the humor, the grace, the rush, and sweep and dynamics of his compositions he expresses the genius of young America. But in that American genius there is one note lacking. It is the note that is a legacy of sorrow, a note that springs from the deepest stirrings of the soul. The American nation has not known the suffering, the tragedies, the sacrifices, the privations nor the mellow romance which are the age-old inheritance of the peoples of Europe.

"Far be it from me to wish any tragedies to come into the life of this nation for the sake of chastening its soul, or into the life of George Gershwin for the sake of deepening his art, but 'the long drip of human tears' has strange and beautiful powers. They fertilize the deepest roots of art, and from them flowers spring."

The piece as played by the orchestra was sandwiched between Cæsar Franck's Symphony in D-minor and Wagner's Fire Scene from "Die Walkure." It created amusement and loud applause from the audience, but some sober reflections from the critics, Mr. Downes of *The Times* writing:

"If it is necessary to discuss this amusing piece analytically it may be recorded that it contains too much material, too many ideas, for its best good. But Mr. Gershwin has developed in his technical knowledge of compositions and orchestration too. He has woven into his piece some modern harmony and has now and again combined melodic fragments with genuinely contrapuntal results. It is still considerably easier, however, for him to invent ideas than to develop them. If this is easier, he might say, why 'develop' them? Why not just provide more themes?

"The music at least escapes pompous classic formulas. The composer seeks a new form of his own working, germane to the nature of his idea. If these ideas are fragmentary, they are spontaneous, melodic, characteristic of Mr. Gershwin. He does not always join smoothly and resourcefully the different parts of his piece, but there is a material gain in workmanship and structure over the two earlier works that have been mentioned. Best of all, Mr. Gershwin is not dazzled by praise or misled by a desire to shine as a master of symphonic composition. He has returned to his native vein, which he seemed inclined to forsake in favor of 'higher' or more 'serious' ends in his jazz concerto. Because of the humor and snap of his music, aside from its defects of proportion and structure, he was warmly welcomed last night. His automobile horns were used conservatively, and in a really witty way. They did not bray discordantly as they do on Broadway, but sound as harmlessly as any sucking dove."

Wide World Studio, New York

"LINDBERGH OF AMERICAN MUSIC"

So George Gershwin, composer of "An American in Paris," has been called.

Mr. Oscar Thompson of the New York *Evening Post* is rather more dismayed:

"As a work to exert a popular appeal in the picture houses, 'An American in Paris' is a distinct advance (?) over the same composer's much more earnest Piano Concerto, in that it is cockier, more idiomatic, more content to be itself. It is nearer Tin Pan Alley, hence more in the spirit of the 'Rhapsody in Blue.' Doubtless those who are convinced that the Rhapsody is good music will take this new work (of a form unspecified) to their bosoms similarly. At any rate, it should meet the requirements of certain ultraists who have been shouting for musical grotesquerie that will represent the age. It is whoopee music, and, judged as just that, it is fairly clever whoopee. To conceive of a symphony audience listening to it with any degree of pleasure or patience twenty years from now, when whoopee is no longer even a word, is another matter. Then, there will still be 'Franck with his outmoded spirituality, Lekeu with his discarded sentimentalism, and Wagner with his stale bombast and his ridiculously inflated pathos.' Mr. Gershwin, too, heard the music last night. One wondered what he thought of it."

We shall report on Mr Bloch's "America" later.

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE WITCHCRAFT MURDERS

TWO MURDERS—one in Pennsylvania, the other in Virginia—bring home to us in startlingly dramatic fashion that belief in witchcraft still flourishes to an appalling extent in the United States. Impossible as it is to believe it in this day of the airplane, television, and the radio, black magic, Voodooism and "cunjur" count their followers in unnumbered thousands, and occasionally demand a bloody sacrifice. In America, says the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, are perhaps 20,000 professional priests and priestesses of Voodooism in its milder forms—crystal-gazers and fortune-tellers, using one system or another. "These devotees of the occult do not lack patronage. On the other hand, they number among their patrons many persons of wealth, social prestige, liberal education, financial prominence, etc." Among those who marvel that these murders could happen in the twentieth century, points out the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "are many who believe that seven years' bad luck follows the breaking of a mirror; that numbers like '13' and '7' have an extraordinary effect on human destiny; that breaking a chicken-bone has something to do with the fulfilment of wishes; and that hairs from a horse's tail, planted in the rain-barrel, will develop into tadpoles, or mayhap snakes." The two voodoo murders, breaking suddenly into the regular train of events, typify the desperate finale of widespread superstition.

International Newsreel photograph

THE PENNSYLVANIA WITCH-KILLERS

John H. Blymyer, alleged hex doctor; Wilbert G. Hess and John Curry, who have confessed to killing Nelson D. Rehmeyer while attempting to cut a lock from his hair. This, it is said, they were going to bury eight feet underground to break a spell which they believed had been cast on young Hess's father.

Nelson D. Rehmeyer, a farmer of North Hopewell Township, near York, Pennsylvania, according to a confession said to have been made to the police, was killed by John Blymyer, an alleged hex doctor, and Wilbert G. Hess and John Curry, while the three were attempting to shear a lock of the farmer's hair to bury eight feet underground. This, they believed, would break the spell which it was asserted the farmer had cast over Milton J. Hess, father of Wilbert. In Lunenburg County, Virginia, Clyde Stephenson confesses he killed Albert Green because he had been persuaded by J. A. Newcombe that Green was a witch and had put a spell on him. Green, it was believed, could assume all manner of shape, and was once seen dancing in the middle of the road without his head. Stephenson has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, and Newcombe has appealed from a sentence of five years' imprisonment. In speaking of the crime we read in C. M. Ways's report in the Baltimore *Sun*, Stephenson said: "Newcombe came to me with a story of how he had shot a witch once. He said that this old witch had been hanging about his place, and that he had shot at her and wounded her in the leg. But she changed herself into a rabbit and hopped away. He told me that when I shot Green, I would have to do a good job." Stephenson had suffered pains in the leg, which disappeared after he shot Green. "The pains are all gone now," he said in his cell, "and I don't see things any more."

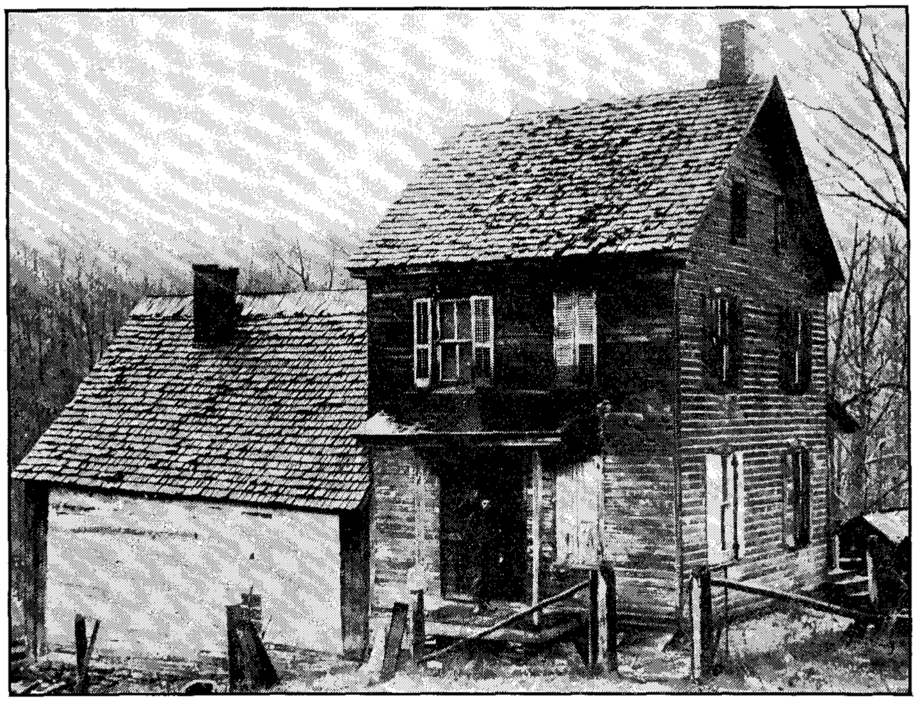
In the Pennsylvania case the accused have been bound over to the January term of court. This killing, to which the press devote columns of editorials and special articles, exposes the fact, we read, that in York County and in the environing counties of Lancaster, Adams, Cumberland and Berks, witchcraft rears its head and flourishes as it did in the Medieval Ages and does now along the Kongo. Here superstition has its statutes stronger than those of law. "At least half of the 60,000 residents of the city of York believe in witchcraft," County Coroner L. U. Zech says, as he is quoted by Lockwood Phillips in the New York *Evening World*. "And, as for the county's urban population of 90,000, they not only believe in witchcraft, but guide the minutest details of their lives by it." "No one who has not visited Lancaster and York counties, talked with physicians and county officials, listened to the conversation of the people in the streets and stores," writes Ray Sprigle, city editor, in the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, "can conceive of the grip that witchcraft and sorcery have in these communities. Officials in York will assure you that there are powwow-doctors operating here whose fathers and grandfathers were powwow-doctors." And Mr. Sprigle quotes Coroner Zech as saying that he has encountered no less than five cases in which children, most of them babies, had died without medical attention other than the services of some powwow-doctor. However, the county authorities and the welfare and community organizations, the churches and the schools, united under the leadership of the York County Medical Society, writes Mr. Sprigle, have under way a concerted effort to drive sorcery out of eastern Pennsylvania. It seems generally agreed, however, that the locality, sometimes known as Old Dutchland, is so ridden with superstition that effort to eradicate it will be long and costly. Prosecution is hampered by the fact that it is difficult to find a sufficient number of men free of belief in the sorcerer's art to constitute an impartial jury.

The murder of Rehmeyer is said to have been partly incited by the desire to get hold of a copy of powwow lore known as "The Long Lost Friend," a manual of witchcraft. Police, we read, say that Blymyer, desiring a copy of the book, and believing that Rehmeyer possest it, played on the superstitions of his two accomplices to get it. Blymyer, a hex [a German corruption for witch] doctor, needed the manual for his "practise." The book, said to have been written by John George Hohmann in 1819, contains "mysterious and invaluable arts and remedies for men, as well as animals, with many proofs of their virtue and efficacy in healing diseases." On the first and last pages is printed the following, writes Mary Kelen in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger:* "Whoever carries this book with him is safe from all his enemies, visible or invisible; and whoever has this book with him can not die . . . nor be drowned in any water, nor burn up in any fire, nor can any unjust sentence be passed upon him." The manual is full of incantations and recipes for various ills, and we read in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, for example:

> "A 'very good remedy' for local inflammation, burns and gangrene:
>
> "'Sanctus Storius res, call rest.' To be repeated by the powwow-doctor, in a low tone, over the patient.
>
> "To drive away warts:
>
> "'Roast chickens' feet and rub the warts with them, then bury them under the eaves.'
>
> "Two remedies for the blue cough:
>
> "'Cut off three little locks of hair from the crown of a child which has not seen its father in its lifetime; hang it about the child which has the blue cough, in a piece of unbleached cloth. The thread with which it is tied must be unbleached. Or: Stick the child which has the blue cough three times through a blackberry bush without washing (the child), and you must mind to put it through the same way all three times, i.e., from the same side of the bush you did the first time.'
>
> "The lock of hair for which the York recluse was slain last week was part of a remedy that figures in many 'hex' formulas to drive away witches or baffle their evil machinations."

It is no secret, writes Dudley Nichols in the New York *World*, that in hundreds of homes witch-books called the "Himmelsbrief" (or Heavenly Letter) and "The Long Lost Friend" are kept on the parlor table along with the Bible, and are valued and read along with Holy Writ. He tells us:

> "Here witchcraft is still as implicitly believed as ever it was in Salem in old days. People glance fearfully at the full moon and imagine they see humped figures riding the birch broom across its yellow face. The black cat is one shape of the fiend, and headaches, backaches, and other human ills are the hexes or spells of sorcerers.
>
> "Barns and cowsheds bear strange chalked crosses to unhex the cattle and horses stalled within. Fathers and mothers of sick children go about muttering conjurations. And the medicine-men or hex doctors, beyond doubt most of them wildly sincere in their practises, blow upon bedridden people or 'try for' them in various ways, as treating is called.
>
> "A baby suffering from malnutrition has, the hex doctor says, 'opnemma'—the magic has its lingo. The powwow tries for the diagnosis. A loop of string is passed thrice over the child, then wrapt round an egg which is laid on coals. If the egg chars and not the string then he has successfully tried, and the baby has 'opnemma.'"



International Newsreel photograph

WHERE THE PENNSYLVANIA "WITCH" MET HIS DEATH

Home of Nelson D. Rehmeyer, who was killed in the belief that he had cast a spell on the father of one of his assailants. Belief in witchcraft is found in many communities.

The tragedy, remarks the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, "has brought sharply to public attention an evil which has been too long tolerated as a joke rather than the menace it is," and *The Post-Gazette* demands "a constructive educational effort" to stamp the superstition out. The horror of the community at large is, perhaps, best summed up in what the Philadelphia *Record* has to say on this appalling tragedy of ignorance. Recalling the sad history of witchcraft, *The Record* says that "we proudly announce our independence of faith based on ignorance and beliefs which have their foundation in fear."

> "And then comes some appalling occurrence such as the 'witchcraft murder' in York County, and all our pride, all our satisfied complacency, melt away. Such a tragedy is as disturbing as a thunderbolt striking close at hand on a sleepy summer afternoon. The ignorance and fears of the savages have not been uprooted by our boasted civilization. In some communities, we find, they still rule the thoughts and actions of large numbers of the people.
>
> "Such conditions seem impossible. But there is the charred body of Nelson Rehmeyer, and there are the confessions of the men who killed him, to prove that they are all too real.
>
> "The men who have told of their parts in this terrible crime are Americans, Americans of what we are accustomed to call 'good stock.' They have had all the advantages that America offers. Undoubtedly all three attended our public schools, had some connection with some church, occasionally read periodicals and newspapers, and were not strangers to the airplane, radio, and all the wonders of our age. Yet all these failed to wipe out their belief in witchcraft, spells, incantations, and strange rites that have no place in American civilization.
>
> "We know that the 'hex doctors' have exercised their power for generations in the rural districts of the State. We have been inclined to laugh at the farmer who goes to one when his cow becomes sick, or other misfortune comes upon him. We have listened to their tales with amused superiority and recorded them as 'quaint.' It all seemed harmless enough. Now the evil on which these beliefs are based becomes apparent.
>
> "The horror of this crime should prove a severe blow to the 'powwow men' and the hold they have on the imaginations of the people. Advantage should be taken of the tragedy to demonstrate the folly of their teachings. So long as such credulity persists to the extent it does to-day, our boasted educational system is a failure."

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN TAX-SUPPORTED COLLEGES

COURSES IN RELIGION are now common in many of the larger institutions of the country and, of course, in all the denominational colleges. But how far can a State university, a tax-supported institution, go in teaching religion? The question is put by Dean George F. Kay, of the University of Iowa, who replies that the responsibility for the development of religious education in a tax-supported institution should be shared by Church and State. It should be so organized, he says in *Christian Education* (New York), as to eliminate the possibility of adverse criticism with reference to the use of State funds. All the religious groups should be invited to participate without partiality and without sacrifice of religious conviction. Dr. Kay's position and experience give weight to what he has to say. For more than twenty years he has been interested in religious work among students in State universities; he has been chairman of the committee of his church which advises with the student pastor on work among students; he has been for many years a member of the Advisory Board of the University Y. M. C. A.; as a scientist, a geologist, he has been trying, he says, to make students understand that, when properly interpreted, there is no conflict between science and religion. Only recently he has been elected chairman of the board of trustees of the new School of Religion at the University of Iowa. The aims of this school, writes Dean Kay, are:

"1. The providing of courses that will help students gain a wholesome view of religion and increase their interest and efficiency in religious activities.

"2. The providing of graduate courses and advanced degrees for those desiring to qualify for the highest leadership.

"3. The creating of an expectancy for men and women to choose religious callings and to begin their preparation for such work.

"4. Assisting the churches and synagogs of Iowa in their approach to their own students by making it possible for the Catholics, the Jews and the Protestants to maintain professorships at the University.

"5. Combining the scholarly ideals of the University and the religious ideals of the Church so as to produce an atmosphere conducive to intelligent faith."

The School of Religion has been established in the College of the Liberal Arts, of which Dr. Kay is the Dean, and he informs us:

"The Professors of this school are members of my faculty, with all the rights and privileges of other members of the faculty. Moreover, the courses which are given in the school are given the same kind of recognition toward the Bachelor's degree as is given to courses in history, in chemistry, or in any other well-established department in the college. Of course, during its earlier years it goes without saying that comparatively few courses for credit will be offered. In time it is our hope that there will be students majoring in religion and that, in connection with graduate courses, Master's and Doctor's degrees will be granted. Our school is now in operation. Catholics, Jews, and Protestants are participating. Dr. M. Willard Lampe is Director of the school. Dr. C. A. Hawley has been chosen as the Protestant Professor. His salary is provided by Protestant denominations. Dr. M. H. Farbridge is the Jewish Professor. His salary is paid by the Jews of the State of Iowa. Father H. G. Takkenberg is the Catholic Professor, and he receives his support from the Catholics. All these men have been chosen with great care. They have scholarship, they have been successful teachers, and they have the all-round qualifications that are so necessary to carry forward successfully the important work which is in their charge.

"How far then can a State university go in teaching religion? My answer has been in the concrete. At the University of Iowa, as I have stated, we have established a School of Religion which is similar to our other schools but differs in this respect, that the support of the School of Religion comes from the churches and not from the State.

"Our school is a great adventure in cooperation; we feel sure that its trend is right. We believe that it will succeed if all of us who are related in any way to it, whether Protestant, Catholic, or Jew, will cooperate sympathetically with one another in facing the difficult problems which, in the nature of the case, will confront us. These are days when we need statesmen in religion just as we need statesmen in politics or in any other great field."

KNOCKING THE DEVIL OUT OF NAMES

"HELL HOLE SWAMP," "Devil's Elbow," "Damnation Bridge" and such highly descriptive, if too expressive, names as these carry "a stigma that affects the State as a whole," says the South Carolina Baptist Convention, which recently passed a resolution seeking to have less sulfurous names given to the places designated. If there be stigma, reflects the Birmingham *News*, South Carolina need be in no alarm about bearing it alone. For—

"What State, territory or country has not to share it? A few such parallels from here and there of the innumerable many are within easy reach, for there is not a civilized country in which equivalents for designating suggestive spots could not duplicate those of South Carolina: Hell's Mouth Cliff, Hell's Gate, Hell's Kitchen, Devil's Jump, Devil's Hollow, Devil's Ford, Damnation Corner, not to mention such familiar adaptations as red devil, deviled ham, deviled eggs, printer's devil, together with such classical expletives as Hell-and-Maria. Is it not largely a matter of sound? Suppose that instead for Hell Swamp, Devil's Elbow and Damnation Bridge their equivalents had been used for the points complained of, as Hades for Hell, Diabolus for Devil, condemnation instead of the more dramatic word. Would any objection have been raised? And yet the signification would be the same. Less capable of resounding emphasis, perhaps, because less familiar; but the localities in question would be likely to excite emphasis of no sort, unless imported by specific notice, one suspects. May not our protesting delegates be somewhat supersensitive to orthography in their naive protestations?

"To protest against and to do all that may be done to abolish blasphemy is doubtlessly highly commendable, as well as to expurgate our common tongue in every legitimate way. Furthermore, it may advisedly enough be maintained that the much too frequent use, as in the daily conversation of not a few, of such needless expletives as 'damn,' 'hell,' etc., should be abated as being not only an offense to decency, but a nuisance. Nor would they be employed with the vulgar frequency with which they are if the culprits would but take in mind and digest the patent fact that not only is such nauseating stuff sheer redundancy, but also a sign not of masculine strength but of masculine feebleness? For what is the inference to be drawn but that the speakers feel themselves so ill-equipped with the inherent force of idea in what they are trying to put over that they have to call to their aid the artificial and fictitious reenforcement of sound, sheer silly bombast of sound, for which they would whip a yapping cur. Yet still, is it not well in vindication of any crusade against the major vice of blasphemy to distinguish between what is and is not that?"

By way of illustrating the silly use of blasphemy, *The News* recites:

"Traveling, a minister having to tarry over at a way-station for a belated train found himself in contact with about a dozen section-hands. They made the air reek and sting with blasphemy in their quite casual conversation. Stepping in, he complimented them on the intelligence they had exhibited in relation to certain matters—and then: 'But, my dear fellows, some of the language in which you have chosen to express yourselves nobody can commend. If you find yourselves so overwrought that you must say "damn," say it; "hell," say it. Altho please understand I, for one, think such explosions far from adding either adornment or force to anybody's speech. But if any one of you were to hear another bandy about the name of his mother as you have been here and now bandying about the name of the God who has made and cared for you, and of the Jesus Christ who laid down His life for you, and that mother's son did not knock him down, he would deserve the contempt of every other mother's son of you all. Abandon the excess words, is my advice, but it is more than advice I offer when I say keep those sacred names for your prayers. Am I right?' And almost every man of them promptly came across with regrets in moving terms. This person, being present, heard it all.

"The train was coming in. 'Good-by, men!' And there was a chorus of 'Good-by, Mister, you've made us think; we won't forget.'"

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

MR. CULLEN, a beneficiary of the Guggenheim traveling literary fund, writes in a fatalistic mood in *Harper's*. He might have taken for a motto an old Arabian legend carved on a seal—"Even this must perish."

NOTHING ENDURES

By Countee Cullen

Nothing endures,
Not even love,
Though the full heart purrs
Of the length thereof.

Though beauty wax,
Yet shall it wane;
Time lays a tax
On the subtlest brain.

Let the blood riot,
Give it its will;
It shall grow quiet,
It shall grow still.

Nirvana gapes
For all things given;
Nothing escapes,
Love not even.

SONG IN SPITE OF MYSELF

By Countee Cullen

Never love with all your heart,
  It only ends in aching,
And bit by bit to the smallest part
  That organ will be breaking.

Never love with all your mind,
  It only ends in fretting;
In musing on sweet joys behind,
  Too poignant for forgetting.

Never love with all your soul;
  For such there is no ending,
Though a mind that frets may find control,
  And a shattered heart find mending.

Give but a grain of the heart's rich seed,
  Confine some under cover,
And when Love goes bid him Godspeed,
  And find another lover.

THERE is tragedy as well as comedy in mixed marriage, yet when the heart speaks something atavistic awakes in us, so this in *The Lyric* (Norfolk) would have us believe:

SONNETS OF RED AND WHITE

By Lilian White Spencer

I seemed to wait for something . . . . A last bird
Ceased, lone as I, and twittering dusk was dumb
Till, suddenly, my heart leaped to the drum
Whose eerie and imperious summons stirred
Through evening shadows crying out a word
And one word only. It was "Come! Come! Come!"
Why should a white girl's house grow wearisome
When, on the night, an old red voice is heard?

"Come! Come!" A desert mile the message sped
From the pueblo music-makers sent.
"I must not go! I will not go!" I said:
"It is not meant for me . . . . yes . . . . It is meant."
As Indian women do, about my head
I laid a shawl, opened the door and went.

* * *

They welcomed me, kind Rio Grande folk,
To their fiesta. Fond as any mother
Lake Blossom smiled; Gray Fox, a little brother,
Laughed up at me; the governor, Rain Cloud, spoke
As Spain not Tewa speaks, yet aeons woke . . . .
"The Trues have led you, daughter, though another
We thought to call, but man's wish cannot smother
The will of gods whose drumbeats never joke."
Lake Blossom interrupted: "He comes soon.
In far green hills, our beautiful tall one;
Stopped by a sound that forest breezes croon;
Bearing a deer, turns toward us on the run.
O Rain Cloud, bid us dance! The rising moon
Will bring him too who is our first-born son."

Drums! Drums! The pale blood slept that would have feared.
I kicked high heels off, joining the ferine
Earth-kissing feet of women in a line
That shuffled down the plaza and I peered
Into the dark, my body tuned to weird
Chants of the dawn-world. Lit by blazing pine
Males, plumed and painted, stamped but none was mine.
Always, the drums sang to me: "He has neared!"

The mesa rim was cleft with rounded gold
And one halloed—a flute upon the wind—
Then, my white soul aroused, grew strong and bold,
Lifted me up, fled home with me, chagrined,
And barred my door against red gods and old,
Sobbing the while in terror: "I have sinned."

* * *

This, I read somewhere in a learned book:
The Aryan hordes were a united pack
In Asia, till dissevered by the lack
Of peace between dark tribes and light, which shook
The clans asunder; east and west, each took
Globe-girdling ways . . . . I see those twain paths, *black*
Before two; parted and still gazing back;
Who pledge eternal troth in that last look.

Drums! Drums! They beat in vain against my life
Forever exiled from the sun and drouth
Of lands whose magic pierces like a knife.
Not twice I dare enchantments of the south
But keep red dreams, who shall be no man's wife,
Imagining his face . . . his eyes . . . his mouth . . . .

IT is with regret that we elide anything from this poem in the Canadian *Forum* (Toronto), but with the beginning and the end the middle can be imagined, for life only varies in particulars:

THE EMIGRANTS' STONE

By Clara Hopper

When I was a child
(With no sins to confess),
My hair in two plats,
And a seersucker dress,
Mid the cornflowers blue,
In a zigzag zone
We all ran round
The "Emigrant Stone."

We ran round once
We ran round twice,
We clasped hands close
And we ran round thrice,
We ran round three
And four and five
And thanked our stars
We were still alive!
We ran round six
And shivered in our shoes!

We wondered what tricks
An emigrant do-es
When he comes to hant
A pig-tailed girl
Who runs like an ant,
In a seersucker swirl,
And leaves his poor dead head

In a whirl.
They might be tired
With that stone at their head
And us a-mussing up
Their cornflower spread;
They might be sad
They had come out West;
They *might* be mad
We had broken their rest,
So, we didn't run seven,
For we liked Montreal—
We didn't want to go
To Heaven
At all!

. . . . . .

Ah, Memory!
Oh, Life's fleet joys! . . .
Oh, the young dear days
Of my girls and boys! . . .
Oh, dear Peter,
You've got the key!
You've let them in
Don't lock out me
Now that I'm old
And worn and thin
(A whiff might bear me
Over the whin),
With a quavery voice
With a crack in the middle
Like the resinless tones
Of an old brown fiddle.
Old!—and weary!—
Peter deary,
Mete me a measure
Of leisure
In Heaven—
I'm tired of pleasure,
Tired of sin,
I've run round seven—
Let me in!

TENNYSON may have supplied the seed thought, but what of that when such good use is made by a high-school pupil in Forest Hills, New York. *Independent Education* (New York) prints it:

AUTUMN REVERIES

By Muriel Rubert

I do not know how such things be . . .
  I only know a maple tree
In late September dims the eyes
  With sudden tears . . . that twilight skies
Lie like a bruise upon my heart . . .
  That music stretches me apart.

I do not know why such things are . . .
  I only know a lonely star
Is like a song dropt in the night,
  For just my ears alone . . . delight
Is mine when harvest moon dips low
  To kiss a stunted pine and oh . . .
I do not know the reason why. . . .

WE thought we had done with Armistice Day poems for this time, but a latecomer in *The Republican-Boomer* (Laramie, Wyo.) utters no plaint of unremembered sacrifices, but gives a picture that has all necessary implications:

TEN YEARS AFTER

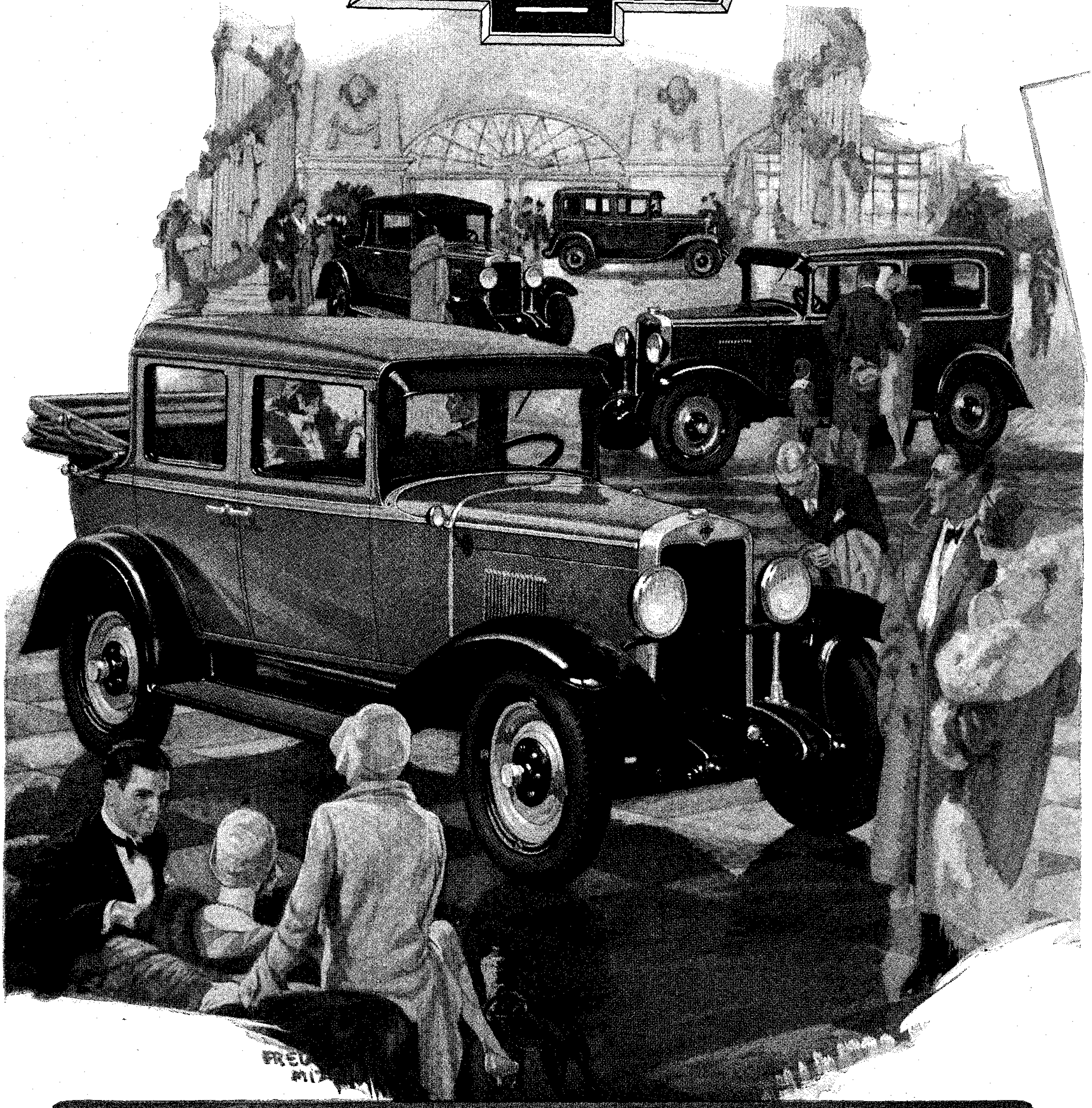
(1918–1928)

By Wilson Clough

Ten years have stalked in slow procession by.
But they and all they spell can not erase
A shivered tree against the saddest sky
That ever shrouded earth; a shell-shot space
Where broken shapes in khaki blankets lie,
Some moaning in the slanting spears of rain,
Some peaceful with the peace of those who die;
Hoarse guns that crack and crash—again—again;
Lead feet that drag along a dull, wet lane,
Chill streams that from the rusty helmets flow,
And sodden clothes; and dank winds that complain
And scourge the flesh, and wring the heart below.
Ah, comrades! When the wind and sky are gray,
Ten years ago may be but yesterday.

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET



Now on Display at all Chevrolet Dealers

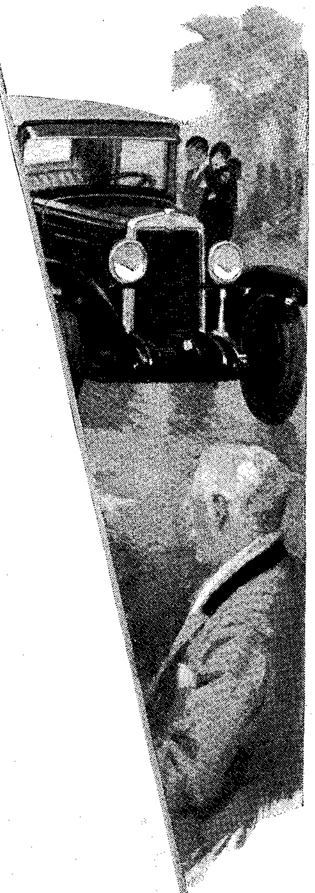
Chevrolet dealers throughout America are now displaying the most sensational automobile ever presented to the public—The Outstanding Chevrolet of Chevrolet History . . . a Six in the price range of the four! Never before has there been such a car. Powered by a sensational new 6-cylinder valve-in-head motor . . . offering the beauty, style and comfort of magnificent new bodies by Fisher . . . available at prices so low as to be within easy reach of everybody, everywhere . . . and so economical that it provides an average of *better than 20 miles to the gallon of gasoline*—it stands out as the greatest dollar-for-dollar value ever offered in any automobile. Visit your Chevrolet dealer today. See and drive this greatest of all Chevrolets!

CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

You are cordially invited
by all Chevrolet Dealers
to attend their initial showing
of the
Outstanding Chevrolet
of Chevrolet History
—a Six in the price range of the four

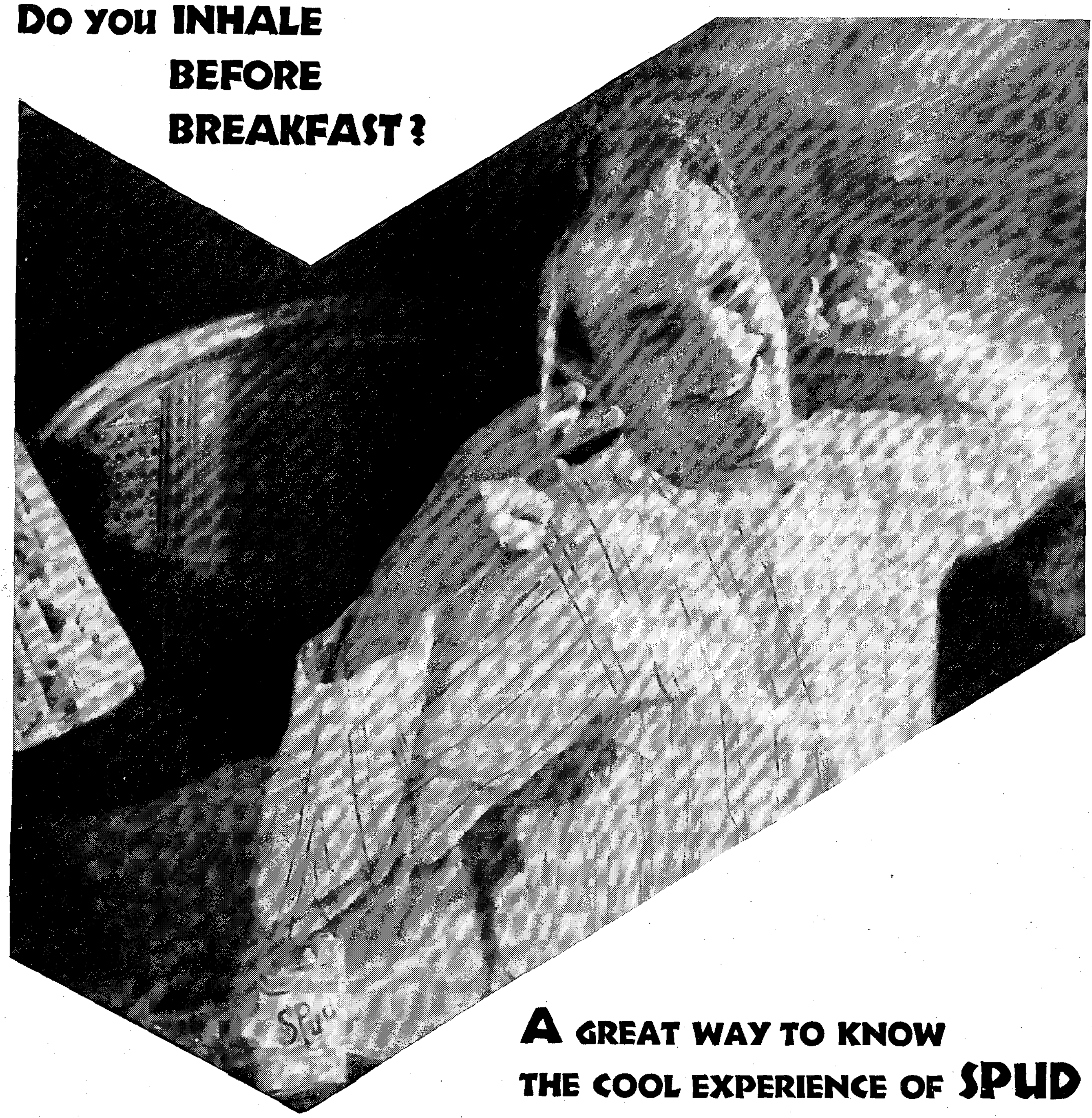
The Roadster	$525
The Phaeton	$525
The Coach	$595
The Coupe	$595
The Sedan	$675
The Sport Cabriolet	$695
The Convertible Landau	$725
Light Delivery Chassis	$400
Sedan Delivery	$595
1½ Ton Chassis	$545
1½ Ton Chassis With Cab	$650

All Prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan



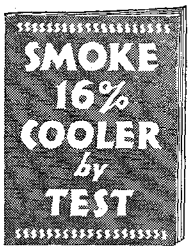
QUALITY AT LOW COST

DO YOU INHALE BEFORE BREAKFAST?



A GREAT WAY TO KNOW THE COOL EXPERIENCE OF SPUD

Go ahead, have another try at that pre-breakfast cigarette! And make it a Spud this time . . . not another layer of morning-mouth unpleasantness . . . but the moist-cool, crisp, tobacco eye-opener you've always hoped for. Spud's cooling effect is proved (16% cooler). It heightens your enjoyment of Spud's full tobacco flavor. Spud is the new freedom in old-fashioned tobacco enjoyment. At better stands, 20 for 20c. The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, Inc., Louisville, Ky.



JUDGE SPUD ... Not by first puff ... but by first pack. Surprise of first puff soon forgotten . . . continued coolness heightens enjoyment of the full tobacco flavor.

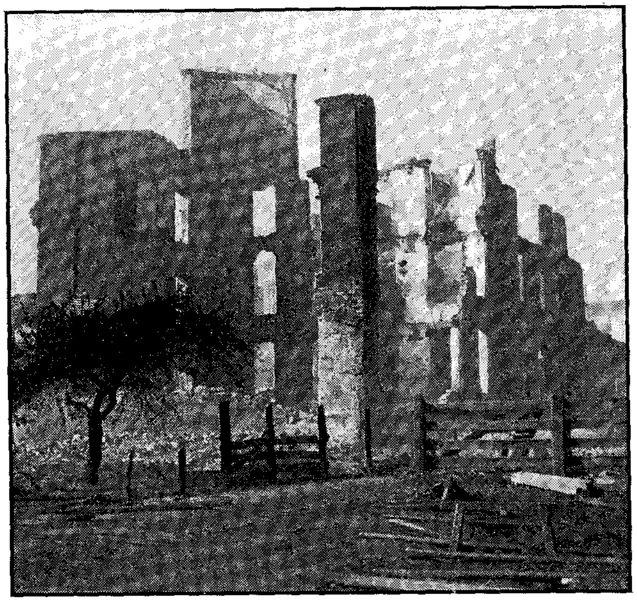
HOW the coolness of Spud smoke was proved scientifically, and what "Smoke 16% Cooler by Test" means to you, are told in this little book, sent gladly on request.

MENTHOL-COOLED SPUD CIGARETTES

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

P. & A. photograph. Illustrations by courtesy of *Popular Science Monthly*

AN OIL-SOAKED RAG MIGHT DO THIS



International Newsreel photograph

A LITTLE VIGILANCE MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED IT

"Freak blazes have occurred from such a wide variety of sources that it is something of a task to say what will not cause a fire. Sunlight will; so will dust. Steam-pipes have been rare but actual offenders. Non-electric sparks from buzzing machinery—emery-wheel sparks falling into inflammable material, for instance—and electric sparks from static electricity have produced a variety of queer fires equaled only by those that chemicals start."

FIRES THAT START THEMSELVES

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION, as a cause of fires, is vaguely recognized by most of us, but few know under how many and how simple conditions it may take place. It is easier to tell what will cause a fire than to say what will not, writes John E. Lodge in *Popular Science Monthly* (New York). An air bubble in a pane of glass, a pile of wet lime—even an innocent-looking heap of newspapers—may burn one's house to the ground. Mr. Lodge's catalog of the surprizing ways in which fires may occur without being "started" is calculated to cause uneasiness. He writes:

"Late one evening not long ago an excited voice came over the telephone-wire to the Wichita, Kansas, fire department. 'I've been smelling smoke for an hour,' said the caller, 'but I can't seem to trace where it's coming from.' He gave the address of a Wichita hotel.

"Firemen found that the hotel office and a storeroom behind it were filled with the odor of scorching paint. Search led to a smoking cloth, saturated with the unmistakable odor of furniture polish. So hot to the touch was the woodwork beneath it that in another moment it must surely have burst into flames.

"Next morning the porter, when told of his fault, was frankly incredulous. He didn't believe that a fire could start of its own accord. He would not be satisfied until he had taken another cloth, saturated it with the same polish, and put it in a safe place to see what would happen. In exactly one hour and twenty minutes it was a mass of flames.

"Freak blazes have occurred from such a wide variety of sources that it is something of a task to say what will not cause a fire. Sunlight will; so will dust. Steam-pipes have been rare but actual offenders. Non-electric sparks from buzzing machinery—emery-wheel sparks falling into inflammable material, for instance—and electric sparks from static electricity have produced a variety of queer fires equaled only by those that chemicals start. Liquefied glass and molten metal in factories have contributed their share. Bursting cylinders of compress, inflammable gas have started fires.

"Perhaps the oddest of all involved a tombstone, a box of matches, and a freight-car. For shipping, men had placed the granite block upright in a car. As the car passed over a switch the stone swayed and toppled. Fate decreed that it should alight upon a carton of parlor-matches. Soon a merry blaze enveloped the car.

"Almost unbelievable, it seems, that a steam-pipe could set fire to woodwork. Nevertheless there are several well-authenticated cases of such blazes. If the air space required by law is omitted, after months of baking the abutting wood becomes dried out and reduced to almost pure charcoal. Spontaneous combustion follows.

"Even an air bubble in a glass window-pane can act as a miniature lens or burning-glass, fire records show. Sunlight focused in that way on a celluloid comb or other inflammable article has contributed several cases of fire to the records. And the ornamental liquid-filled containers in drug-store windows have been known to cause fires by acting as burning-glasses.

"There have been many odd chemical fires. In a women's hosiery mill in Durham, North Carolina, they were having trouble with their bleaching solution. The chemical—known as sodium peroxid—was kept in the dye-house, guarded from moisture, because if water struck it a minor explosion would follow.

"An expert carried a small quantity to the mill stock-room, where he proceeded to weigh out samples. Beads of perspiration appeared on his brow. There was an ominous sputter as one or two fell upon the chemical he was weighing. Then the box burst into flame and exploded. A packing case caught fire. Eight hundred dollars' worth of hose had been ruined before the flames were subdued.

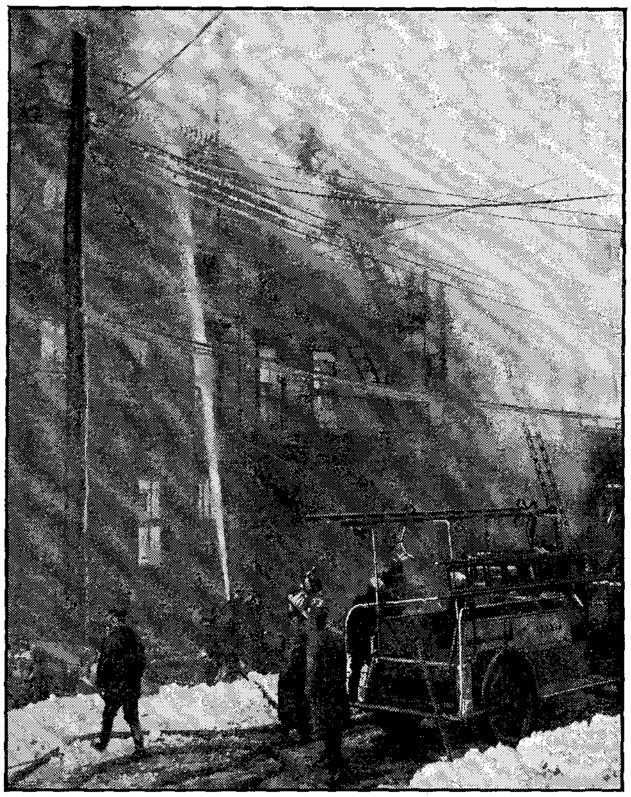
"When a river near Augusta, Georgia, overflowed its banks some time ago, it elected to inundate the basement of a store that contained unslaked lime. Soon the lime was slaking merrily, giving off enormous quantities of heat. The fire that followed burned down that building and several others.

"In a New York warehouse not long ago, firemen turned streams of water upon an insignificant blaze. The water, penetrating cases of magnesium powder, decomposed. Streams of hydrogen gas filled the elevator shaft and exploded, killing several men.

"Fire experts are beginning to recognize a hitherto unsuspected hazard—what is known to chemists as 'catalysis,' the ability of certain substances to promote chemical reactions, in seemingly impossible circumstances.

"Filing cabinets were being baked in great enameling ovens in Rochester, New York. Benzol fumes from the enamel solvent filled the ovens. One morning an attendant opened an oven door, and the resulting blast threw him bodily across the room. Experts advanced the novel theory that the steel in the oven may have aided the chemical union of benzol vapor and air that produced the explosion."

When you scuff across the carpet, on a clear dry winter day, you may notice a faint spark fly from your finger-tip as you touch a metal fixture. That baby spark of "static electricity" is the bane of firemen, Mr. Lodge tells us. It can cause anything from a gasoline filling-station blaze to a dust explosion that will wreck an entire factory. He goes on:



International Newsreel photograph

WHAT HOME CLEANING COULD START

The housewife, cleaning gloves or other apparel in gasoline, may innocently set off a fatal blaze. The rubbing of the garment produces static which, in a leaping spark, ignites the explosive gasoline vapor.

"When the Massachusetts State police investigated automobile fires at filling stations, they found that the mere passage of gasoline through a filling hose generates enough static electricity to ignite the car's tank, under favorable circumstances.

"Amateur dry cleaning is one of the primary fire hazards in the home, due again to static. Swishing silks, furs, or leather in gasoline is an ideal way to generate sparks. Any such work is best done, if at all, out of doors.

"In the flood that swept through Vermont not so long ago, barns were inundated with water. Oddly enough, several strange fires that followed in the flood's wake were traced to the wetting of the hay. One farmer's hay-filled barn near Middlesex, Vermont, caught fire two days after the flood had receded. Heat generated in the wet bottom layers of the hay pile had produced hot drafts to the upper surface, and finally had ignited the close-packed mass.

"In great coal piles occur some of the most troublesome cases of spontaneous combustion. In one case a discarded Christmas-tree left on the coal pile of an Indiana public-service company started a coal fire. A board fence started another, and wind-blown autumn leaves a third. Most coal piles have 'hot spots' which are likely to mount rapidly to the burning point unless discovered and the coal spread out to cool.

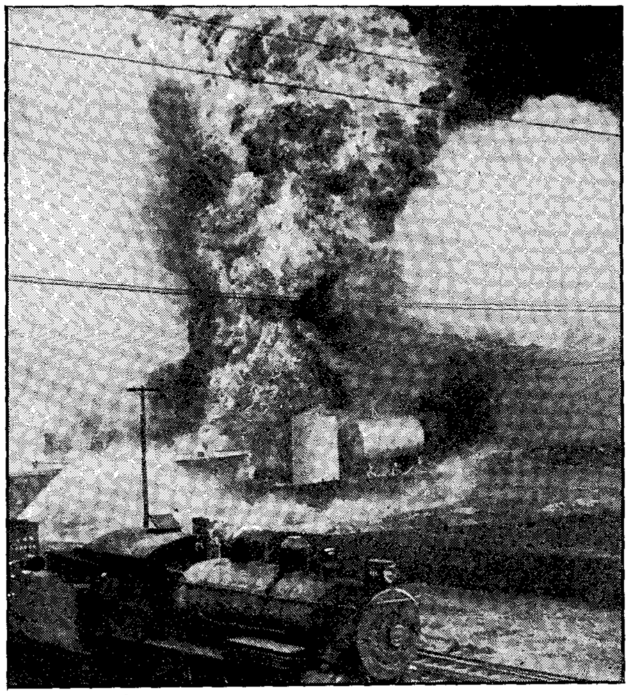
"To the present list of queer fires the future may add still others. There are to-day fires of more or less regular occurrence whose cause is still utter mystery. Within the last few months strange blazes have occurred in Cuba, Indiana, and Louisiana sugar refineries. In each case, investigators found, they started in the center of bags of granulated sugar. Since sugar alone has long been on the 'innocent' list of substances incapable of spontaneous combustion, the theory has been advanced—and subsequently denied—that the sugar bags had previously been used for some such combustion-aiding material as saltpeter, and not properly cleaned. The real cause is still unknown."

METAL CLOTHES FOR SUMMER WEAR—Clothes of metallic aluminum, water-proof in wet weather and able to keep out the heat in hot weather, as the aluminum paint on a Zeppelin airship keeps its interior dry and cool, are urged in Germany as the result of new, flexible fabrics containing layers of metallic foil, we learn from Dr. E. E. Free's *Week's Science* (New York). He says:

"Thin sheets of aluminum, like gold-foil or tin-foil, are coated on both sides with protective material resembling the plastic substances used in making the threads of rayon. The result is a fabric almost as light as silk, as tough as thin leather, as water-proof as rubber, and as bright and heat-reflecting as aluminum. Umbrellas, rain-coats, even dresses or business suits, may be made of these fabrics, German experts assert, and at even lower costs than similar articles made of ordinary cotton or wool. The sheets of thin, flexible metal add strength to the plastic materials which coat it, and these reciprocate by protecting the aluminum from corrosion by water or air. Striking gowns for women and beautiful effects in household decoration are obtainable, it is reported, not only with the silvery aluminum fabric but with others made by coating thin sheets of gold, copper, or other metals in the same way. Tents, sunshades and beach robes of the aluminum fabric are expected to be popular next summer because of their heat-repelling abilities, however blinding their mirror-like brilliance may be to unlucky bystanders."

WOMEN OLDER; MEN HEALTHIER—Women live longer, but men are healthier, according to Dr. Hugh Cumming, quoted in the London *Daily Mail* (Continental edition) as an American scientist whose recent research into the relations between age, sex, and the incidence of disease disclose some interesting results. Says *The Mail:*

"Thus it appears that small girls are tougher and stronger than their male rivals. Up to the age of eleven Jane is generally fit and well. But John is frequently afflicted with earache and a cold in the head. He catches everything that is going, and is liable to all sorts of digestive inconveniences. But after his eleventh birthday the tables are turned. Now it is John who is the strong one of the family, while Jane begins to pay the penalty of her femininity. From twenty to twenty-five is said to be the healthiest period of life for everybody. Finally, however, and this is the most cheering point of all, the majority of us will die—barring accidents and war—not of tuberculosis or diabetes, or even of the dread cancer, but of old age."



P. & A. photograph

ONE SPARK WILL DO THE TRICK

Sparks of static electricity may start terrific oil-tank explosions and fires in tank-trucks. Mere passage of gasoline through a filling-station hose may produce enough static to ignite the tank.

Copyright by National Photo. Courtesy of *Modern Mechanics and Inventions*

CRŒSUS WOULD ENVY THEM: WORKING AMONG MILLIONS. SORTING NEW CURRENCY AT WASHINGTON

UNCLE SAM AS A MONEY-MAKER

REFORMS IN THE MANUFACTURE of paper currency go much further than the mere reduction in size of the dollar bill, which has been featured in the daily press, Will Bradford tells us in *Modern Mechanics* (Minneapolis). For instance, increasing the life of the dollar bill has involved years of research resulting in a grease-proof, oil-resistant currency which will last longer than any previously produced. Writes Mr. Bradford:

"The advent and popularization of the automobile, strange to say, increased the wear and tear to which dollar bills were exposed so that their life was shortened one-half. The remarkable prosperity of these United States has also increased the ordinary use of paper currency. Before the automobile, our one-dollar greenbacks and silver currency were serviceable for twelve months' use. The full moon of the motor age cut this life cycle in half.

"Motorists carry much more cash than our former buggy and coach users. Their wallets are filled with emergency paper money for paying for gas, oil, auto repairs and traffic fines. The money used by the motorists and service stations is exposed to grease, grime, oily hands, and dirty pockets. Grease is one of the particular foes of paper currency.

"Matters went from bad to worse. The point was reached where Uncle Sam had to replace 1,200 tons of old money with new annually, a total of about $4,000,000,000. The facilities of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were taxed to capacity. National money-makers worked night and day striving to keep ahead of paper-currency needs."

Uncle Sam assigned to his reliable research scientists, we are told, the task of determining how best to armor and reenforce paper money so that its period in circulation might be increased one or two months or more. So, we read on:

"The paper experts began at the very beginning by checking up on the methods of manufacture employed in making the safety paper used in currency production. They devised machines to test the wearing qualities of currency. A dollar-bill folding device was invented, which subjected dollar bills to foldings and creasings such as they would suffer in your pocketbook, or mine. The average dollar bill wore through when subjected to 2,000 such foldings.

"The paper used for currency is made of a mixture of three parts cotton and one part linen rags of the best quality. Thorough tests brought to light the fact that this paper was exposed to too much 'beating' in the production process so that its fibers were weakened. By decreasing this 'beating,' a better paper was produced which would withstand 6,000 test foldings. This scientific investigation resulted in the output of a safety paper three times as strong as that used originally.

"A great variety of chemicals were then tested for the treatment of the safety paper so that it would be better qualified to withstand the damaging effects of greasy hands and oily pockets, wallets, and cash registers. A certain formaldehyde solution was finally developed which when sprayed over the paper currency protected it against grease and grime.

"Tests were also made of the tensile strength, bursting strength, tearability, thickness, opacity, and inking qualities of the new safety paper to see that it was satisfactory. A number of test batches of the paper were made in the miniature government paper-mill. Eventually, paper currency of the smaller denominations was made and circulated in test amounts. It demonstrated conclusively that it was 50 per cent. stronger and longer-wearing than the paper money formerly used. Its current use has decreased the strain on Uncle Sam's paper-money plant."

The scientists delegated to experiment with the unsatisfactory paper money have also discovered more profitable uses for redeemed currency. Some forty car-loads, equivalent to 1,450 tons of worn-out paper money, are returned to the Treasury annually and dumped into a battery of macerators which chew it into mincemeat. The macerated money is then converted into paper pulp and sold commercially for the manufacture of coarse cardboard, fiber board, shoe counters, and similar materials. The money is deinked and mutilated so completely that it can not be used for illegal purposes. To quote again:

"For many years the Government has lost money on its paper-currency redemption. The investigators found that by dusting and cleaning the macerated money more carefully, they could produce a paper pulp of better quality suitable for the manufacture of fine-grade writing and printing paper. Milady now uses monogrammed stationery made from worn-out greenbacks and yellowbacks. The paper money which you spend thus may come home again in a new and revised form so that you don't recognize it. The U. S. Government will henceforth realize a good net profit from paper-currency redemption.

"The last and most important step in the improvement of our paper-money results from the Treasury Department's decision to reduce the size of our dollar bills to smaller dimensions. Our present paper currency is of standard 7$^7/_{16}$ by 3⅛ inches dimensions. The new dollar bills, to be circulated first in 1929, will be one-third smaller, with dimensions of 6⅛ by 2⅝ inches.

"Cutting the size of our most popular denominations of paper money will result in enormous savings in ink and paper, and will increase the storage space in the U. S. Treasury and Federal Reserve banks one-third. The new bills will be easier to handle, much more durable and more difficult to counterfeit successfully. The same cash registers and money-counting machines now in use can be employed efficiently in handling the new-size silver certificates. Later, greenbacks of the other popular denominations will also be made in reduced dimensions. It will take five years to replace the old paper currency with new.

"The jump from the manufacture of one size of money to another has necessitated vital equipment changes at the Government's paper-money factory. Old presses have required complete remodeling, and new presses have been built on special contracts. Copper plates of the new silver certificates have been made by the national engravers, the most skilled craftsmen of their trade in the world. This task in itself is colossal, for it takes seven engravers four and one-half months to produce one of these valuable money-plates.

"Originally we had available five different varieties of one-dollar bills. Under the new plan, we will have available for spending purposes only one style of one-dollar bill, the silver certificate. The two-dollar and five-dollar bills will be similarly standardized when produced in reduced sizes. Our thirty-nine money varieties will be reduced ultimately to eleven."

GRAFTING EYES AND OTHER ORGANS

EXPERIMENTS IN THIS DIRECTION are described in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.) by Prof. Theodore Koppányi, of Syracuse University. Professor Koppányi reports continued success in the transplantation of the eyes of fish and small animals into the eye-socket, where they grew, and apparently resumed their normal functions. He believes that the method has a future before it, possibly not as a curative procedure, but certainly as a potent aid to investigation. He writes:

"Transplantation, or grafting tissues and organs, is an ancient art, and even old East Indian physicians are reported to have achieved remarkable results with grafting portions of the skin. In our own advanced age the grafting of skin, periost, fatty tissues, etc., became standard medical procedures, mostly used to cover up bodily defects.

"But transplantation of intact organs is not as easily accomplished, for the graft often degenerates rapidly and becomes a foreign body incorporated in the host, without any function whatever. The graft must be saved from destruction through early blood supply, which, of course, must be established before the cells composing the organ are irreparably damaged. There are two other factors which militate against the taking of the graft: the invasion of the grafted tissue or organ by wandering cells and the defunctive regenerative power of the graft, for higher animals exhibit very little faculty to regenerate. Fortunately, however, even higher mammals are able to repair, and wound-healing and some regenerative power of tissues within the organ suffice in many cases to secure the taking of a larger graft.

"Many attempts have been made to insure successful grafting of organs, but they have met mostly with only temporary success. A great technical innovation was introduced by Murphy and Carrel, who actually established immediate blood supply of the grafts by suturing the blood-vessels of the graft to the blood-vessels of the host. But even Carrel's results were not satisfactory, and he soon lost interest in the problem.

"I turned to the problem because I needed this method in the pursuit of certain problems which troubled me a great deal. In 1920 I became fascinated with the perfect color adaptation to environment exhibited by certain species of fish and amphibia. The problems which confronted me were how and to what extent are the eyes concerned in this remarkable phenomenon. It was clear that the color of the environment was transmitted through the eyes; the question was whether this transmission is purely chemical, or whether it requires transmission through the optic nerve. To settle this question I had to go back to the almost discarded method of organ transplantation, and I had to select the most delicate organ—the eye.

"Experience taught me soon that the best results are obtained if the graft is not fastened to the host by any artificial means. So I relied only upon the natural ability of the graft; I transplanted the eyes of larval and young amphibia on the neck or dorsal region of a host of the same species, and found that those transplanted eye-grafts did not only take but also regenerated a perfect retina and even an optic nerve. The regenerated optic nerve sometimes grew into the nearest spinal ganglion. The transplanted eyes on the back or neck did not prevent the appearance of the dark color of blind animals, nor did these animals show any ability to copy the color of the environment. I concluded, therefore, that chemical changes could not be responsible for color adaptation.

"When I undertook the next step I dared to replant the eye in the eye-socket or orbit. The results were astonishing. The dark color of the blind animal disappeared in about three months, and they began to exhibit their lost ability to adapt themselves to the color of their environment. This gave me the clue to the whole problem. The color adaptation of fish and amphibia is actually due to transmission through the natural optical pathways."

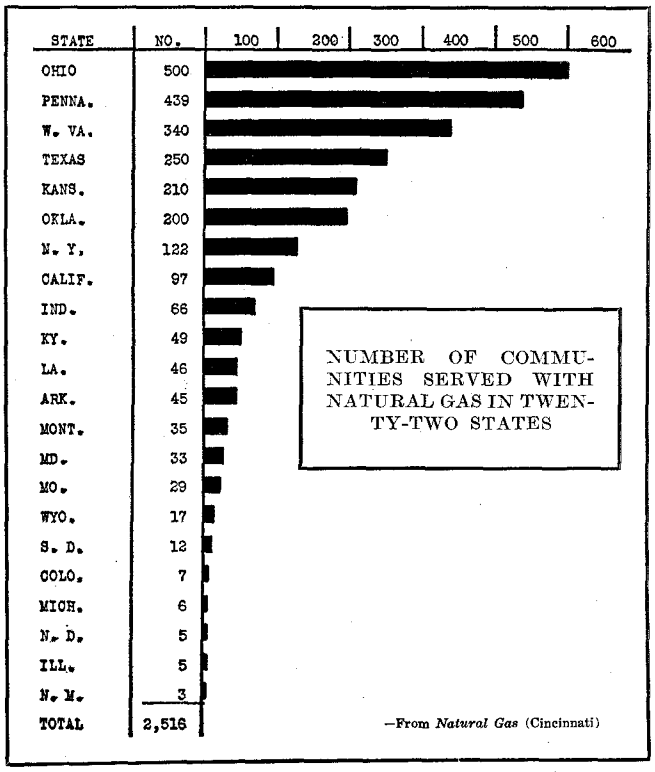
The results suggested that not only the color adaptation but also the vision was restored by transplantation. The animals began to react both to weak and strong light. They succeeded in chasing and even capturing their prey in a way which only normal animals can do. To quote further:

"The researches of Professor Kolmer revealed that the appearance of the eye-graft was almost normal and all the elements were present which are necessary to optical functioning. He also showed that the cell bodies in the retina regenerated nerve fibers which grew through into the centers in the mid-brain.

"I now proceeded to inquire whether eye transplantation can be carried out in mammals. I chose the rat, and here, too, I found return of vision and regeneration of the optic nerve. Later on even a rabbit was added to the list of the successful experiments. Severe criticisms were heard now and then, and the validity of the results was doubted. This led many investigators to repeat my experiments, and they came to conclusions similar to mine. A Belgian ophthalmologist, Weekers, performed the replantation of an avulsed eye in man. The graft took, and altho vision was not expected, the motility, at least, returned.

"In connection with other problems I was forced to repeat my experiments on other organs. The spleen of the rat and the liver of the bullfrog were transplanted, and these organs took with preservation of their original structures.

"Transplantation as a method has recently proved to be of great value in experimental embryologic investigation. It enables us to discover the hidden potentialities of the embryo; it enables us to find out something about the hidden activity of an organ; and finally, it enables us to accomplish something where organ-regeneration doesn't do the work."



NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES SERVED WITH NATURAL GAS IN TWENTY-TWO STATES

—From *Natural Gas* (Cincinnati)

STILL PLENTY OF NATURAL GAS—Natural gas may have given out in some localities, but there is plenty more elsewhere, and communities within 500 miles or so may now use it, owing to the increased possibilities of transmission. The present size and growth of the industry are set forth in an editorial in *Natural Gas* (Cincinnati), which asserts that its rapid strides in recent years have placed it among the foremost of American industrial enterprises. Hundreds of millions of dollars are expended annually in the development of properties, the laying of transmission lines, and the placing of service at the disposal of the public. It says:

"The natural-gas industry is really a giant among American industries—possessing a framework that suggests stupendous future development. Even 'old-timers' in the industry marvel at the accomplishments of the present era. Where, formerly, natural gas was piped forty or fifty miles, it is now actually transported more than 600 miles! The availability of new sources of supply, combined with brains, ability, financial resources, and courage is unrivaled by any other industry in the world. Its market is limited only by the supply, stored away in the bowels of the earth.

"Comparatively few of the public have any real conception of what is involved in placing natural-gas service at their disposal. Much is said of the opening up of new fields and huge pipe-line projects, but little is mentioned concerning the enormous investment incurred or the hazards involved. Natural gas represents a wasting asset; every well drilled is not a gas producer; millions of dollars invested in properties and in transmission lines involve great financial risk. Producing, transporting, and servicing natural gas involves huge expenditures in operation and upkeep."

COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

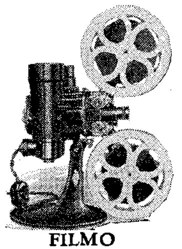
FILMO brings sparkling, crystal MOVIES of your winter play days

With a Bell & Howell *Filmo* motion picture camera in your hands, every winter outing—every bit of interesting, snow-painted action—becomes material for your very own *motion picture* play.

Filmo Cameras, accurate and precise in construction and equipped with the highest quality lenses obtainable, yield beautiful motion pictures . . . make the most of winter's many movie opportunities . . . even under clouds and unfavorable light conditions which would discourage the taking of snapshots.

FILMO 70

Make action pictures of the children at play. Catch all the breathless energy and zip of their snowball battles, the careening sleds, the building of the snowman. Such movies will become priceless to you—more valuable with each passing year.



FILMO PROJECTOR

Cool off next summer by showing the Filmo movies you take now at the fashionable ski-meets, ice-boating carnivals, skating tournaments and other winter outings. Or if you contemplate a trip to tropical resorts you will surely want a Filmo to record all the scenes, adventures and the events of society.

Most of the feature movies shown by "first run" theatres all over the world are made by Bell & Howell *professional* cameras costing up to $5000 each. Bell & Howell *Filmos* for making your own movies are made with most of the adaptability and *all* the precision of these costly studio cameras. Yet both Filmo 70 and Filmo 75 operate more easily than a "snapshot" camera, and complete outfit costs no more than a fine phonograph or radio set.

For black and white pictures, Filmo Cameras use Eastman Safety Film (16 mm.)—in the yellow box—both regular and panchromatic—obtainable at practically all dealers handling cameras and supplies. Filmo cameras and Filmo projectors are adaptable, under license from Eastman Kodak Company, for use of Eastman Kodacolor film for home movies in full color. Cost of film covers developing and return postpaid, within the country where processed, ready to show at home or anywhere.

FILMO 75

Pocket size. Ideal for field, travel and winter sports use. Available in three colors. Price $120, including fine leather carrying case.

FILMO 70, shown in oval at left, is the most adaptable and highly perfected personal movie camera ever made. Built for lifetime satisfaction in all-around movie use. Price $180, with carrying case.

Filmo Projector is an instrument of great precision, unequaled brilliance and unflickering steadiness in showing both black and white and color movies.

The B. & H. *Eyemo* Camera, using standard (35 mm.) film, is for those desiring to commercialize their movies. This is the camera used by most film producers in taking "stunt shots" because of its convenient portability, clearness of detail under difficult lighting conditions and general adaptability to unusual requirements.

See a Filmo dealer for demonstration. For immediate information write for descriptive Filmo booklet, "What You See, You Get." Let your winter movie play days begin—NOW!

BELL & HOWELL COMPANY Estab. 1907

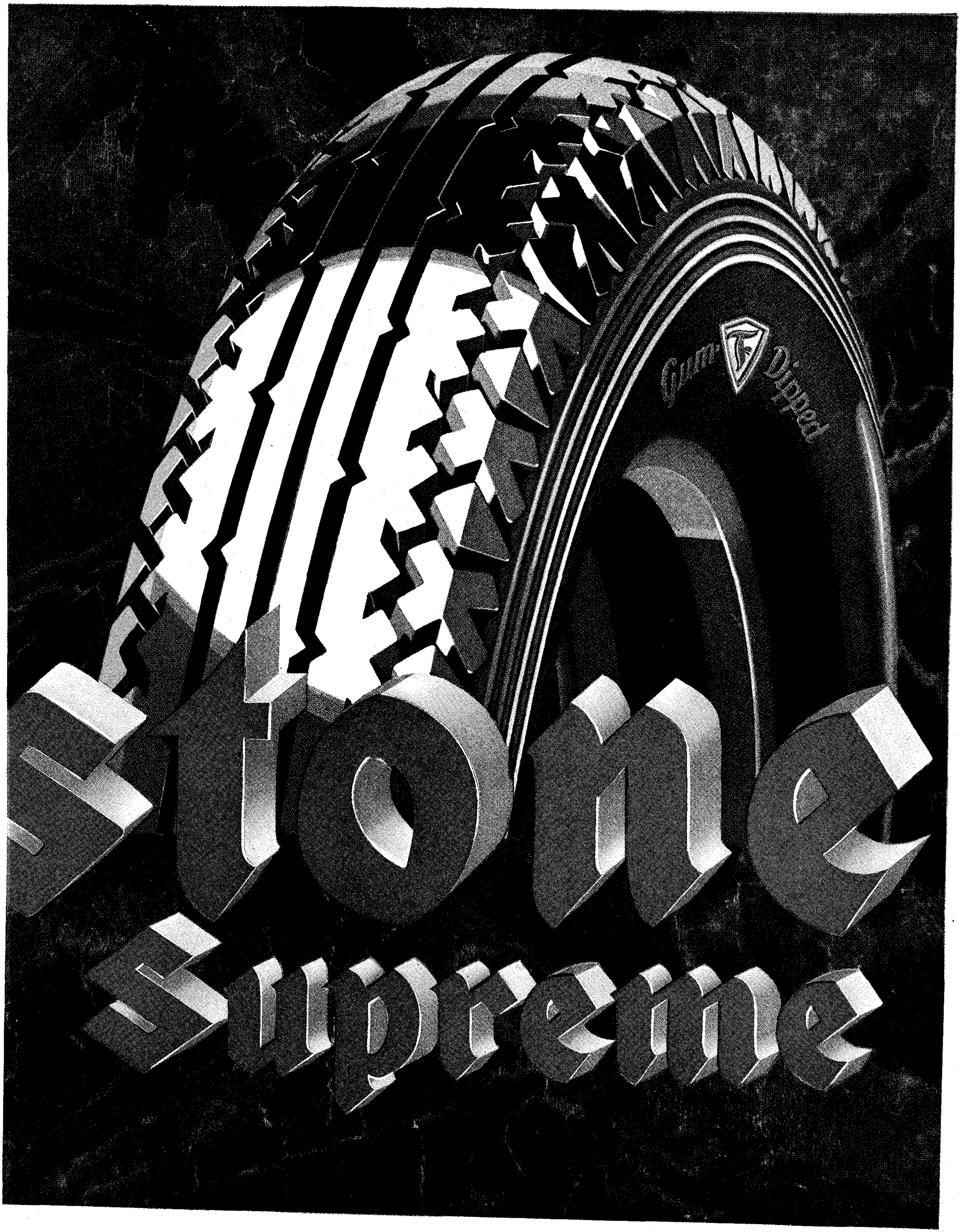
Filmo
REGISTERED

BELL & HOWELL CO., 1803 LARCHMONT AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS • New York, Hollywood, London, (B. & H. Co., Ltd.)

The New
Fire

RADIO
Listen to "The Voice of Firestone" on the air every Monday night. Broadcast through forty stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

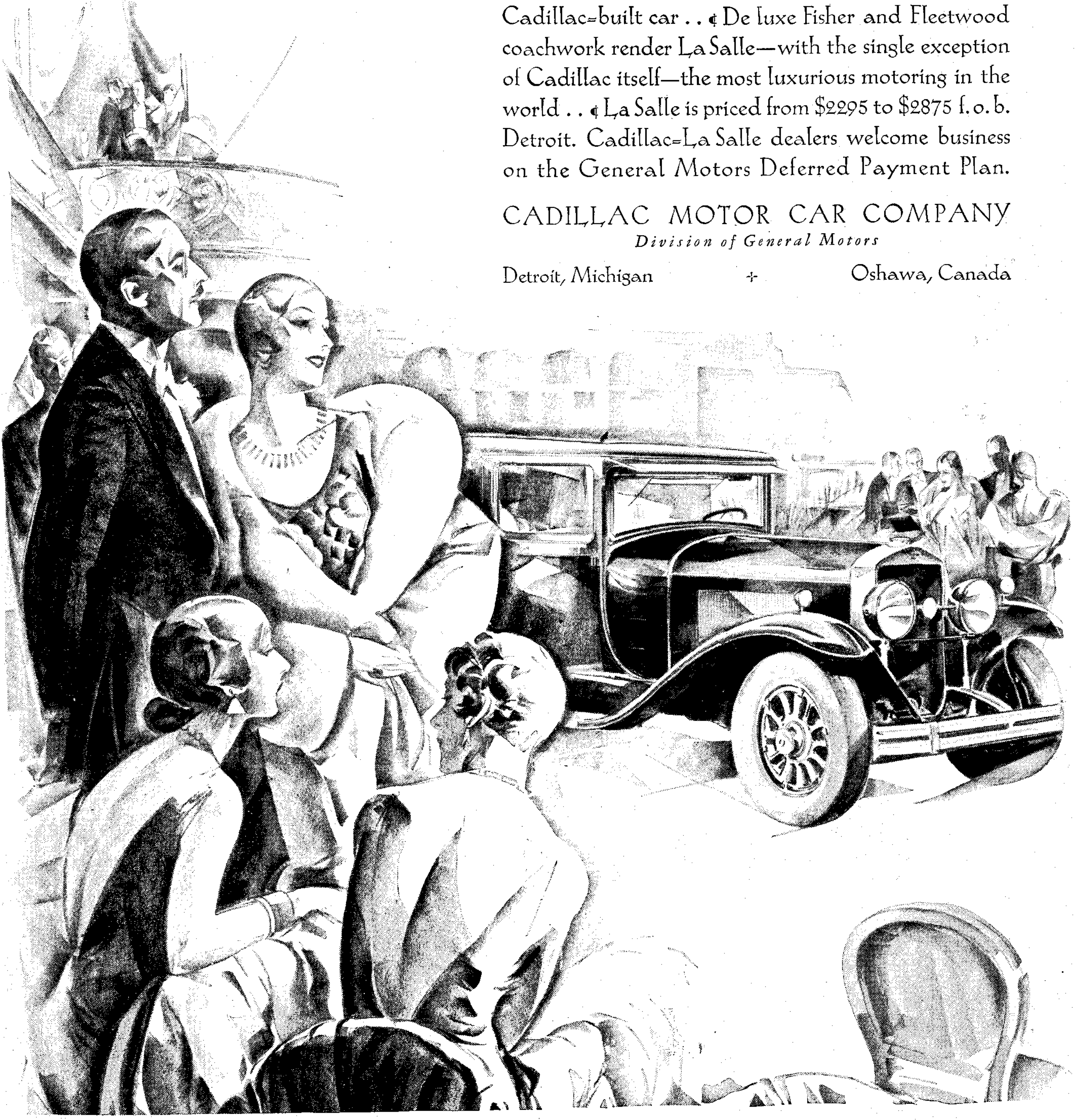
The new Firestone Supreme Balloon was developed for car owne
who demand the utmost in safety, endurance and dependabilit
regardless of price. It is a product of superlative materials lavishl
used. It more than meets today's call for tire construction equal t
high-powered motors, quick acting brakes and fast driving co
ditions. Its thicker, tough, non-skid tread, combined with th
Firestone Gum-Dipped Cords, brings you tire performance abov
and beyond anything the world has ever known.


Gum Dipped
Stone
Supreme

A Distinguished Symbol of Social Prestige

YOU have only to pause where the smartest people congregate, you have only to check the social register, and you will inevitably discover a preponderance of Cadillacs and La Salles . . ¶ The simple, bald fact about this is that men and women who know motor cars know too that if they want to ride and drive as Cadillac-La Salle ride and drive they must eliminate every other car from consideration . . ¶ For the truth of all truths about Cadillac-La Salle—and something that you know full well—is just this: it is *because* of inherent and surpassing excellence that there *is* no substitute for the priceless possession and prestige of a Cadillac-built car . . ¶ De luxe Fisher and Fleetwood coachwork render La Salle—with the single exception of Cadillac itself—the most luxurious motoring in the world . . ¶ La Salle is priced from $2295 to $2875 f. o. b. Detroit. Cadillac-La Salle dealers welcome business on the General Motors Deferred Payment Plan.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Division of General Motors
Detroit, Michigan ✣ Oshawa, Canada



LA SALLE

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

THE KILLING OF CALIFORNIA'S DICK TURPIN

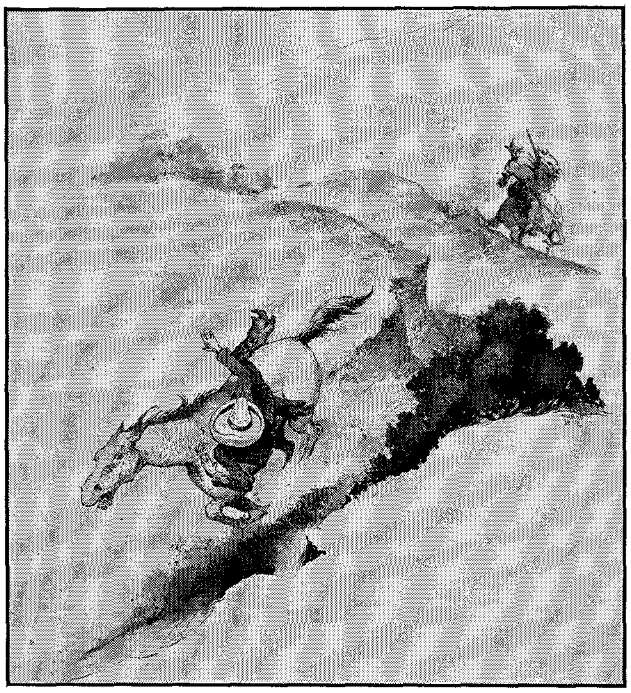


Illustration from "The Last of the California Rangers."

THE END OF JOAQUIN MURIETA

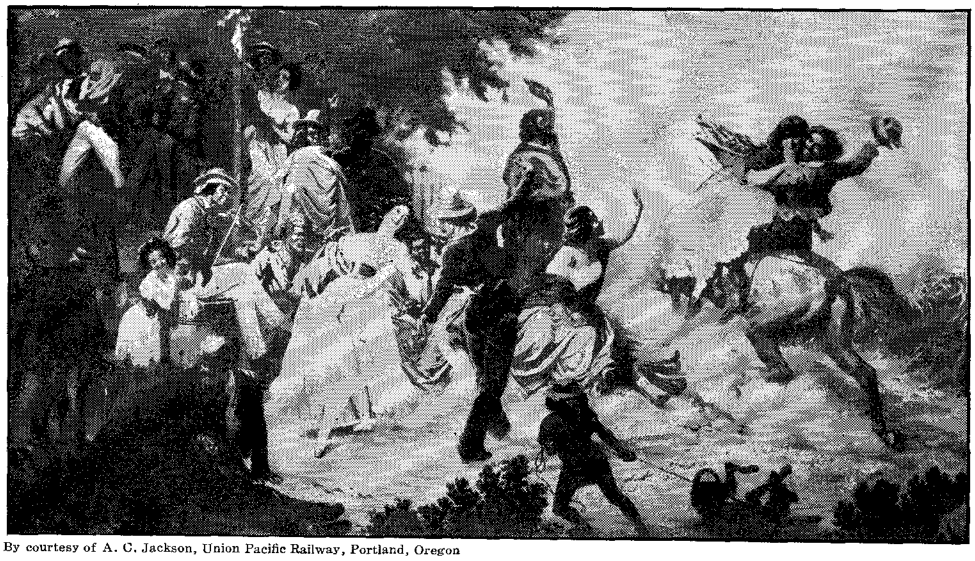
A shot rang out and the fleeing bandit fell from his horse, wounded. Later, making a last stand, he was killed by the Rangers.

RASHLY, FOR IT WAS TO COST HIM HIS LIFE, Deputy Sheriff Clarke consented to accompany the handsome young Mexican whom he had fined $2 for disturbing the peace. "I have no money," the prisoner had said, "but if you will come with me to my cabin, I will pay the fine, and more." Looking at him with searching eyes, the Deputy Sheriff answered, "I'll go." As they rode out toward Alviso, Clarke thought that his companion was just an agreeable young man, merely full of devilment. But as they rode into the willow clumps with their horses flank to flank, the deputy felt a sudden numbness, for the bandit's knife had done its deadly work. As the victim fell, dying, he heard a voice saying, "I am Joaquin, *El Patrio*." For the young Mexican was Joaquin Murieta, relates Jill L. Cossley-Batt in "The Last of the California Rangers" (Funk and Wagnalls), a life of Capt. William J. Howard, an active figure in California's gold-rush days. Murieta, we read, was a young man of good family, who had turned to banditry to avenge the death of his brother, lynched by gold-miners, who unjustly accused him of stealing a horse. In carrying out his vow of vengeance, Joaquin spread a reign of terror in California. Murieta and his one hundred followers, including several who also bore the name of Joaquin, all drest as Mexican dandies, were exceptionally well mounted, and all were fitted out with revolvers and bowie knives, ready to take death by the throat. Reading on:

> In this manner, sometimes accompanied by three beautiful girls drest as boys, they traveled through the country establishing alliances and spying out new fields of plunder. While the pack-trains jingled down from the hills, and the procession of heavy wagons passed up from the San Joaquin Valley enwrapt in clouds of dust, this swarthy company swept through California like a fire on a chaparral hillside when the wind is high. Their destructive operations were carried out with amazing rapidity, because they were based upon a most extraordinary system, which Joaquin Murieta worked out himself.

There was a human side to Joaquin's nature which made for him many friends among all classes, Miss Cossley-Batt tells us, continuing:

> He loved to attend all the rodeos, where, accompanied by three beautiful women and several members of his band, he would take all the lariat prizes and enjoy to the full the hospitality extended to him by the ranchers, who felt quite safe when he was in their midst.
>
> Another popular function patronized by him and his companions was the Spanish fandango, where, amid the strumming of guitars, lively stepping and Spanish waltzing, many a woman was heard to scream and many a knife-blade flashed. Joaquin was expensively but unobtrusively drest, therefore he was seldom recognized as the bandit leader on such occasions. The three women that accompanied him were always well drest, too, either in black or in dull red silk, and were much admired by the miners on account of their demure and delightful ways.
>
> At these meeting places, where men and women gave free vent to their passions, life moved so swiftly that no one had time to think of his neighbor's business; so the good-looking young Mexican was like a drop of water in a rapid stream. When candle-light filled these houses with a mellow radiance, he mingled with the crowds, where he either talked, danced, drank, or indulged in a game of monte with his old friend, Bill Burns.
>
> Murieta loved music and dancing, and his revelry, like his bandit work, went to extremes. When he played, music could not be fast enough, stakes high enough, and women gay enough. His one great joke was to start a fight or shoot out the lights amidst argument and frivolity. On one occasion, at Shear's saloon in Mokelumne Hill, with pistol in hand, he jumped on a table shouting, "I am Joaquin!"
>
> By December, 1852, the list of wanton murders had grown so great that the State of California offered a reward of three



By courtesy of A. C. Jackson, Union Pacific Railway, Portland, Oregon

THE SPANISH FANDANGO IN THE WILD, OLD DAYS OF 'FORTY-NINE

This was a popular dance in California mining-camps, where, amid strumming of guitars and lively stepping, "many a woman was heard to scream and many a knife-blade flashed."

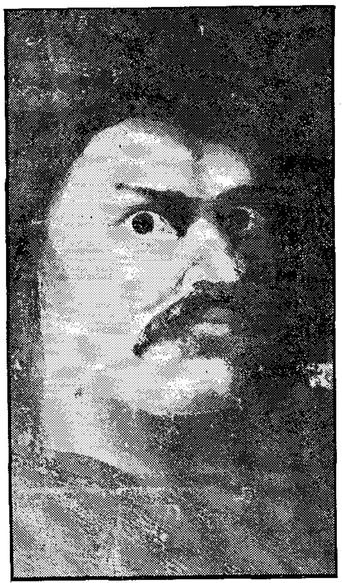
thousand dollars for Joaquin Murieta, dead or alive. One Sunday, notices announcing the offer were plastered all over Stockton, and a large placard attached to the flagpole attracted considerable attention, for various groups of strong young men were gathered around it discussing what show a bold man might have of earning three thousand dollars.

Faith in the State's promise sent many riders out of Stockton that day to scour the willow thickets by the river and the winding tule sloughs. For that reason very few were present on Monday morning to watch the departure of a schooner for San Francisco. She left the levee with her crew, three miners and two passengers; the miners were from San Andreas, who were taking out twenty thousand dollars in gold-dust. The crew let down the sails, and the canvas spread out before the easy breeze as the schooner glided down the red-lined slough, whose smooth waters held her reflection like a mirror.

Then, without warning, a row-boat shot out of the tules ahead of her. The helmsman took one look at the five men in the little craft, and instantly dropt his tiller to pick up a double-barreled shotgun. He shouted to the sailors, who sprang for weapons as the miners leapt up the companion stairs with loaded revolvers in their hands. Before the first miner was half-way up the flight, the shooting had begun; he reached the deck in time to see the helmsman fall over the swinging tiller. The small boat lay alongside with a dead man huddled between the thwarts, while four other bandits were leaning over the rail, firing at the sailors on the forward deck of the ship. The fight was short, and at the completion every man in the ship's company was lying dead or mortally wounded. Two robbers were killed, and the other three lingered aboard long enough to lower the gold-dust overside into the small craft, then set fire to the schooner. As the black smoke filled the air, horsemen hurried out from Stockton just in time to hear the story of the dying men.

Early in 1853 conditions became so terrible that a petition was presented to the State Legislature praying that steps be taken to suppress these ghastly outrages. On May 17 of this year the State Assembly, then in session at Benicia, passed a joint resolution empowering Gov. John Bigler to organize a joint company of determined men to be known as "The California Rangers," and to offer three thousand dollars' reward for the capture of Joaquin Murieta.

The chief purpose of this organization, we learn, was the complete subjugation of all lawless elements. Captain Howard, the subject of "The Last of the California Rangers," was one of the original members of the company. Of him we read on:



By courtesy of Captain Overton Walsh

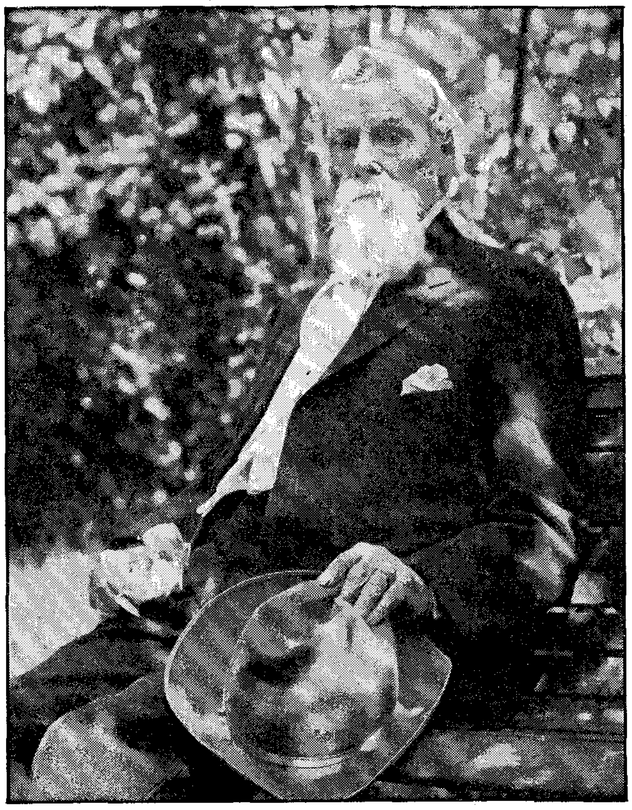
A FACE TO KINDLE FEAR

From the only known portrait of Joaquin Murieta. The original was painted by a young priest, who evidently strove hard to convey an impression of the bandit's ferocity.

At this time Captain Howard had a large number of high-grade animals on his ranch, for breeding purposes; therefore, he supplied practically all the horses used on the expedition. Every one realized the necessity of being well equipped in this respect, as those pursued had many advantages; not only could they rely upon aid from every Mexican source, but they could also obtain fresh mounts whenever required. Through their secret friends the bandits obtained a great deal of information about the movements of the Rangers. The ability of the Rangers to be exceptionally well mounted, thanks to the resources of Howard's ranch, stood them in good stead in many a tight corner.

Shortly after this government organization was formed information was received from Los Angeles that Joaquin Murieta and his band of cutthroats had robbed the home of Don Andreas Pico, brother of Pio Pico, the last Governor of California under Mexican rule. Upon receipt of this intelligence they hurried south as far as the present site of Fort Tejon, about seventy miles below Bakersfield, Kern County. At this point they met several Indians, who told them that a number of Mexicans answering to the description of Murieta's band had purchased supplies from them a few hours ago, and had then gone through San Emidion Valley in the direction of Kern Lake.

The Rangers promptly took their trail. They experienced little difficulty in following it, as the country was desert in character, and the foot-marks showed very plainly in the sand and gravel soil. Little did Capt. Harry Love and his band of dusty horsemen realize that the region they were traveling across would one day rank with the most productive oil-well districts in the world. Yet they passed directly through the present Sunset and Midway oil-fields, where the Lake View gusher at times has flowed upward of forty thousand barrels every twenty-four hours. In the days of 1853, there was scarcely a settler in the whole San Joaquin Valley, south of Stockton; therefore, there was not one member of this extremely courageous posse that would have risked twenty-five cents for the entire country, since they regarded it as just a worthless desert.



LAST OF THE CALIFORNIA RANGERS

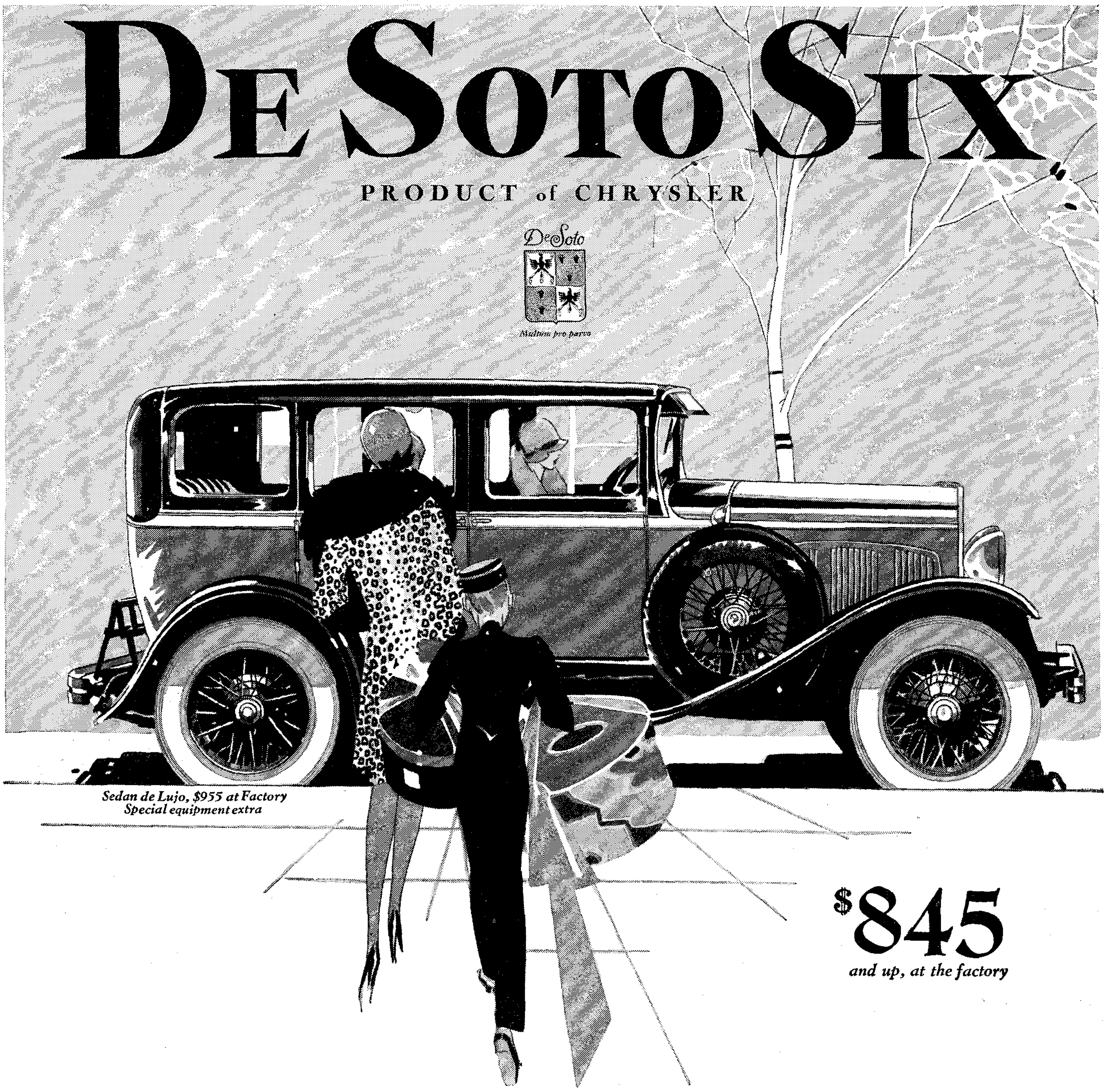
The late Capt. William James Howard, one of the band which ran Joaquin Murieta to earth, photographed on his ninety-seventh birthday by his biographer.

On arrival at Kern Lake, two trails were discovered; one led north along the western shore line, and the other turned directly west toward the Coast Range of mountains. It was evident that the bandits had separated, and at this juncture the Rangers were at a loss to comprehend their intentions. The prevailing opinion, however, was that the bandits had separated for the purpose of caching their ill-gotten gains at some obscure point. Dividing his company into two squads of ten men, Capt. Harry Love commanded each squad to follow one or other of the two trails. To their great surprize, just before reaching Cantura Canyon, near the site of the present town of Coalinga, in Fresno County, they came together again. So the separation of the bandits had been merely a ruse to throw possible pursuers off the track! Here the glorious scenery held the Rangers enchanted for a few moments, but the fighting blood in their veins soon reasserted its supremacy, and they began to talk about the business in hand.

Captain Howard, noted for his uncanny intuition, stirred interest by remarking to Harry Love, "To-day is July 23, 1853, and I feel that something unusually exciting is going to happen."

About fifteen minutes after Howard's statement, they discerned smoke arising from an improvised camp on the banks of Cantura Canyon. Harry Love and his men were on a brow of one of the numerous ridges common to that section, and realized at once that they had found the bandits.

Murieta and his followers had halted to prepare their midday meal. From their point of vantage the Rangers counted fifteen men. For obvious reasons they approached the camp with extreme caution, the idea being to surround the bandits


DE SOTO SIX
PRODUCT of CHRYSLER
DeSoto
Multum pro parvo
Sedan de Lujo, $955 at Factory
Special equipment extra
$845
and up, at the factory

MODISH, BEAUTIFUL—and FINE THROUGHOUT

De Soto Six, despite its most moderate price, has been singled out as a fashionable car. It is fit companion for the larger, costlier cars in the most exacting homes. It rides with a richness of ease unknown in its class. It is not merely amply powered but magnificently so, and it is fine throughout. In the De Soto Six, at last high quality and moderate price are joined together.

Visit De Soto Six exhibits at New York Automobile Show and Hotel Commodore, January 5-12
Also at Chicago Automobile Show and Congress Hotel, January 26-February 2.

DE SOTO MOTOR CORPORATION (*Division of Chrysler Corporation*), *Detroit, Michigan*

Have You Progressed during the past 3 years?

FEW people are really satisfied with the honest answer. The question is bluntly asked to induce men and women to undertake study at home. Thousands of people realize that they should study at home—but never start. These thousands intend to prepare themselves better for their work or their enjoyment of life—but they delay. They *know* that they would progress faster, and enjoy life more, but still they postpone.

Columbia University, as one of the world's leading educational institutions, *urges* you to use part of your time to increase by study your capacity to do better the things that lie before you in life. Your days may be so full that you have little time for directed study, but for most people there are many hours during which profitable, enjoyable, and interesting knowledge can be acquired. The range of subjects offered is wide.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Offers Home Study Courses of University Grade in the Following Subjects:

Accounting
Algebra
American Government
American History
American Literature
Applied Grammar
Astronomy
Banking
Biblical Literature
Biology
Botany
Boy Scouting
Business Administration
Business English
Business Law
Business Mathematics
Business Organization
Chemistry
Child Psychology
Classics
Composition
  Dramatic
  English
  Various Languages
  Lyric Poetry
Contemporary Novel
Drafting
Drama
Drawing and Painting
Economics
Economic Geography
English
English Literature
Essay Writing
European History
Fire Insurance
French
Geometry
German
Government
Grammar
Greek
Harmony
History
Italian
Juvenile Story Writing
Latin
Literature
Magazine Article Writing
Marketing
Mathematics
Personnel Administration
Philosophy
Photoplay Composition
Physics
Psychology
Psychology in Business
Public Speaking
Religion
Secretarial Studies
Short Story Writing
Slide Rule
Sociology
Spanish, etc., etc.

THESE courses have been prepared by our instructors to meet the special requirements of study at home. While all basic material essential to the full understanding of each subject is fully covered, sufficient elasticity is allowed to permit adaptation to the individual needs of the student. Everyone who enrolls for a Columbia course is personally taught by a member of the University teaching staff. Special arrangements can be made for group study.

The University will send on request full information about these home study courses. A coupon is printed below for your convenience. If you care to write a letter briefly outlining your educational interests our instructors may be able to offer helpful suggestions. Mention subjects which are of interest to you, even if they are not listed here because additions to the courses offered are made from time to time.

HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSES

COLUMBIA University Home Study Department has prepared courses covering the equivalent of four years of High School study. This complete High School or College Preparatory training is available to those who can not undertake class room work. We shall be glad to send you our special bulletin on request.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
University Extension—Home Study Department,
New York, N. Y.

Please send me full information about Columbia University Home Study Courses. I am interested in the following subject: Lit. Dig. 1-5-29

....

Name..

Street and Number...

City.............................State...........................

Occupation.. 2357

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

completely before beginning any attack, and this part of the tactics was accomplished in a highly creditable manner.

The Lone Rider and his helpers had not the least idea that members of the government posse were in the neighborhood; they were enjoying a siesta, and disorder reigned supreme. Some had staked their horses and lay stretched out on their saddle-blankets, smoking and talking, while others were hunting cotton-tail rabbits in the adjacent brush with their revolvers. Capt. Harry Love and William Howard walked into the camp as tho they were travelers. Love approached Three-Fingered-Jack, who was sitting on a saddle-cover, and asked him something. A handsome young man, who was standing near by smoothing down a gray mare, while his saddle and pistols were lying on the saddle-blanket, said in loud tones:

"Talk to me. I am the leader of this band."

As Harry Love went nearer to the speaker, Three-Fingered-Jack fired a pistol, the bullet of which grazed the side of Love's face but did not injure him.

Then Bill Burns put in an appearance; he was the Ranger that had frequently played cards with Joaquin. On seeing him, Murieta mounted his unsaddled horse, jumped down into the gulley, and rode away as hard as he could, while Burns shouted:

"There's Joaquin!"

Captain Love detailed John White to follow Murieta, while a general battle took place between the remaining bandits and Rangers. Three-Fingered-Jack put up a game fight; two of his wounds were mortal.

The bandits were armed exclusively with six-shooters, whereas the Rangers, being fitted out with rifles, revolvers, and shotguns, had the advantage, and soon made short work of the swarthy desperadoes. Twelve were killed outright and two were taken prisoners. The Rangers were uninjured, but Captain Love had experienced a "close shave."

While all this fighting was going on, John White, mounted on a fresh steed which he had been leading for any possible emergency, experienced little difficulty in overtaking the fleeing bandit chieftain. Joaquin was riding "Injun fashion" with one hand clutching the mane of his mount, and only his feet exposed to view, his body being shielded by that of the horse he was riding.

As the two men came into close quarters White discharged his revolver at Murieta. The first shot missed him, as he moved quickly to one side; a second shattered the hand that clutched the animal's mane, causing the rider to fall to the ground. Quickly rising to his feet and holding the bleeding hand aloft in token of submission, the wounded man addrest his captor in Spanish, saying:

"*Mira mi mano, amigo!*" ("Look at my hand, friend!")

White, who had formerly been the trusted lieutenant of Jack Hayes, a renowned Indian fighter, was exceptionally courageous, and too chivalrous to take advantage of a wounded man. He said to Joaquin, "I arrest you," and the young Mexican surrendered. At this moment, however, the other Rangers arrived upon the scene, and some of them, seeing Joaquin's arm lowered, and thinking the two were still in combat, shot the bandit.

BACKING A THEATRICAL "FLOP" WITH MORE THAN A MILLION

THE bank refused to cash his check for $7.40. He was penniless and deep in debt because he insisted on drilling for oil at a spot in Texas where the experts said no oil was. But, in that hour of gloom, his well struck a gusher. And he sold it for $12,000,000. This was not Edgar B. Davis's first fortune. But he has always spent his accumulations, because it is easy for him to make more, Frederick Tisdale writes in *McClure's*. The $12,000,000 from oil was partly spent in backing for two years on Broadway "The Ladder," a play about reincarnation, which hardly any one would pay to see. Mr. Tisdale outlines the career of this remarkable man, and tells us how Mr. Davis came to pay $1,500,000 to keep "The Ladder" going:

If you had told him when he sold his leases that he was to become a theatrical producer and a byword on Broadway he would have thought you crazy. A chance meeting on a San Antonio sidewalk caused it. The encounter brought him face to face with J. Frank Davis, whom he had known in his boyhood but had not seen for many years. J. Frank is not a relative. Grasping hands each asked the other how he was getting along.

"Well," boomed the towering Edgar B., "I can't complain. I've just struck oil down here."

J. Frank had fared differently. He had gone into newspaper work. In covering an assignment to meet the explorer Peary he had crippled himself by a fall on the ice. Since then he had done as well as he could.

Somewhere Edgar B. had heard that writers of hit plays made lots of money. He suggested that J. Frank write a play. J. Frank protested that he probably couldn't write a play, and that if he did he wouldn't have a Chinaman's chance of getting it produced.

"Sure it'll be produced," cried the oil man. "I'll put it on myself. All you have to do is write it."

His generosity went even further—he had an idea for his friend's play. Life had not been generous to J. Frank and millions of others. Perhaps they would get a better break in future existences.

New York theatergoers didn't seem to care about Davis's play, or its promise of transmigration. They would rather have paid their money for girl shows, full of hips and whoopees. At an average performance some six persons joined the ushers to make up a "Ladder" audience.

For every additional week the play ran Davis had to add more than $10,000 to its $1,200,000 deficit. He did it without the bat of an eyelash. Other incidents prove that he is nowise worried by his colossal losses; he paid $3,600 for a pair of antique settees used in one scene, and $2,000 for a crystal chandelier.

Recently the play left New York for Boston. As we read on:

Press agents to the contrary, Davis is not determined to take humanity by the scruff of the neck and force the hope of reincarnation upon it. He believes that he has a valuable property in the show, and that it will click at last. Even if it does it will have to blossom into an "Abie's Irish Rose" to repay him. If it were a hit, "The Ladder" would have to play about ten years to wipe out its cost.

THE HOODOO OF THE LEMON MINE

"NOT the lost Lemon mine," he said. "I'm a prospector, and I hope some day to strike it rich. Quartz or placer, it makes no difference. But I'm not looking for the lost Lemon mine."

"How come, stranger?" asked Robert H. Davis, who records, in the New York *Sun*, this encounter in the Canadian Rockies.

"Because it is curst. You know the story?"

Mr. Davis admitted ignorance, and the prospector told him this tale:

"Two miners, prospecting between Old Man River and the Highwood. One of them, Lemon, struck a rich placer, from which he took a poke bag full of nuggets.

"Both men went back in search of the fountain-head. Lemon's partner stumbled on the real thing. They quarreled. One night while his partner was asleep in the tent, Lemon killed him with an ax, took all the nuggets and rich quartz and made his way back to Montana, where in the open market he sold $27,000 worth of raw gold.

"He organized a small party to visit the property. Within two days' journey of the Golconda, he went raving crazy, revealing in his madness the details of the murder. He died, leaving no hint of the exact whereabouts of the bonanza, beyond the fact that it was in Alberta, somewhere between Old Man River and the Highwood. Nobody knows how many miners have since gone in search of it. There is a belief among old prospectors that bad luck comes to the man who hunts for the Lemon mine.

"Look at the case of old man French. In 1917 one of his friends grub-staked him to go into the mountains and make a serious attempt to locate the lost mine. He was gone all summer, and late in the fall returned with the announcement that he had found both the placer and the quartz lead. That night the jinx got in its work. The sparks from his pipe ignited the bed clothing, which burst into flames. The cabin was destroyed, and French fled into a night that registered 30 degrees below zero.

"Clad only in an undershirt, he walked three and a half miles to the old Brown-Beddingfield ranch homestead, which is now the Canadian home of the Prince of Wales, and crawled into the haymow. He was found unconscious the next day and taken to the hospital at High River, where, after lingering a few days, he died of pneumonia. His friend and patron, fearing that any question concerning the whereabouts of the lost mine would result seriously, declined to cross-examine the holder of the great secret. You can see how it worked out. I don't want any of that El Dorado. French passed away, leaving nothing to guide those to come after."

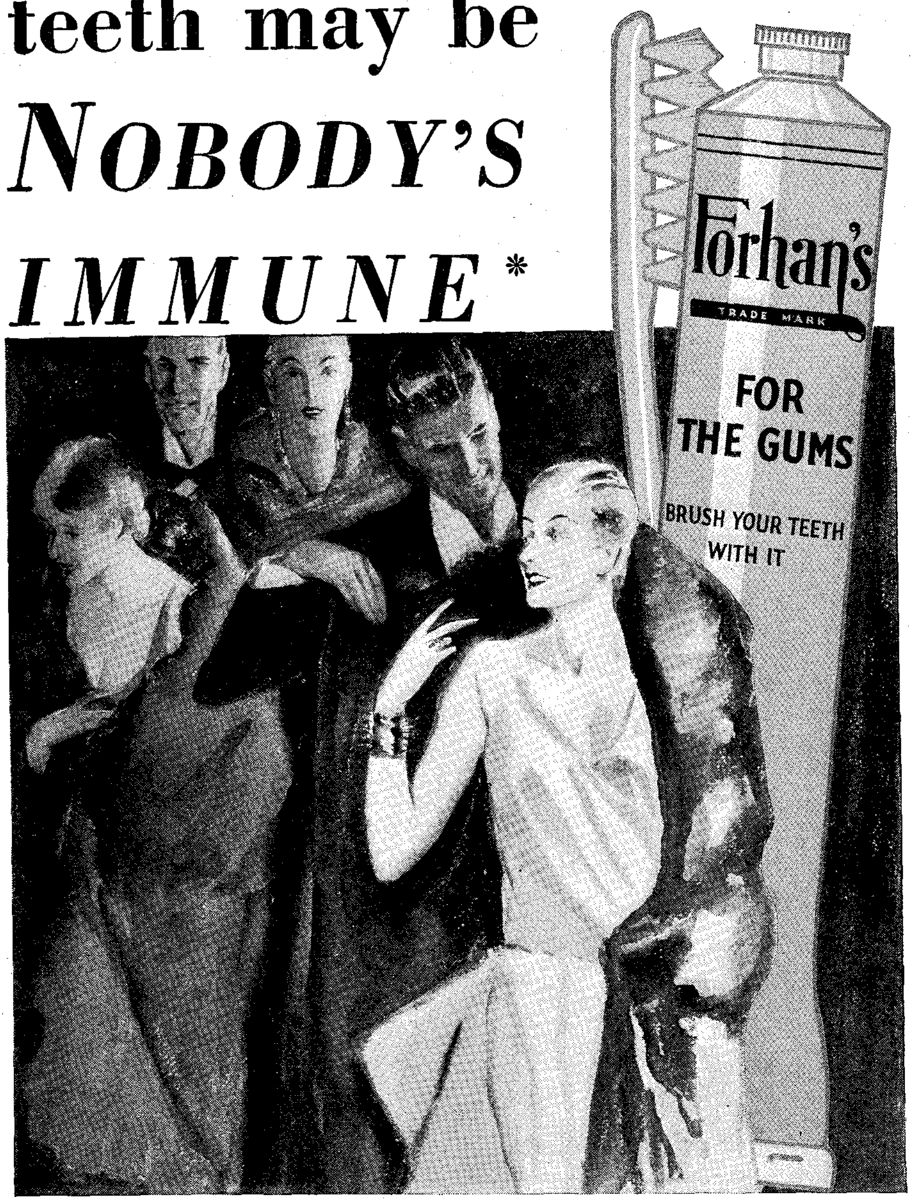
"Has the searching ceased?"

"Not entirely. A few miners still talk about the mine and several have actually gone, let us say, half-way along the beaten route, but they always get lost at the other end. Three Indians who undertook to follow the trail of the white man met mysterious deaths. None can be found to-day who will have anything to do with a miner who is looking for the lost Lemon mine."

"And you honestly believe that its discovery would be accompanied with disaster?" I asked.

"Worse than that," replied the prospector. "I believe the hoodoo to be so deadly that the minute a man starts out to find the infernal thing, he is finished."

No matter how white teeth may be NOBODY'S IMMUNE*



*4 out of 5 While Caring for Teeth Neglect the Gums and Sacrifice Health to Pyorrhea

DENTAL authorities tell us that in this super-civilized age of luxurious living and soft foods, proper care of the gums is as important as care of the teeth.

For when gums are neglected they cannot resist disease. They recede from the teeth which loosen in their sockets. Then Pyorrhea sets in. Its poisons ravage health and leave in their wake a trail of havoc . . . A needless sacrifice made by 4 persons out of 5 after forty and thousands younger.

Brush your teeth, of course. But also brush gums vigorously with Forhan's for the Gums. It safeguards teeth and health. It helps to firm gums and keep them sound. As you know, Pyorrhea seldom attacks healthy gums.

When you have used Forhan's for a few days you will see an improvement in the appearance and health of the gums. Also you will note that this dentifrice cleans teeth and protects them against acids which cause decay.

Pay a semi-annual visit to your dentist. And start brushing teeth and gums with Forhan's regularly, morning and night. Teach your children this health habit. They'll thank you in later years. For it is the most sensible way to care for teeth and gums and so protect precious health. Get a tube of Forhan's from your druggist today. Two sizes—35c and 60c. Forhan Company, New York.

Forhan's for the Gums is far more than an ordinary toothpaste. It is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. It is compounded with Forhan's Pyorrhea Liquid used by dentists everywhere. You will find this dentifrice especially effective as a gum massage if the directions that come with each tube are followed closely. It's good for the teeth. It's good for the gums. Use it faithfully.

New . . . Forhan's Antiseptic Refreshant

It's The Perfect Mouthwash. It sweetens breath and taste and refreshes mouth. It is good for sore throat. It is a safe, pleasant antiseptic mouthwash, that has no telltale odor. Try it.

Forhan's *for the gums*

YOUR TEETH ARE ONLY AS HEALTHY AS YOUR GUMS

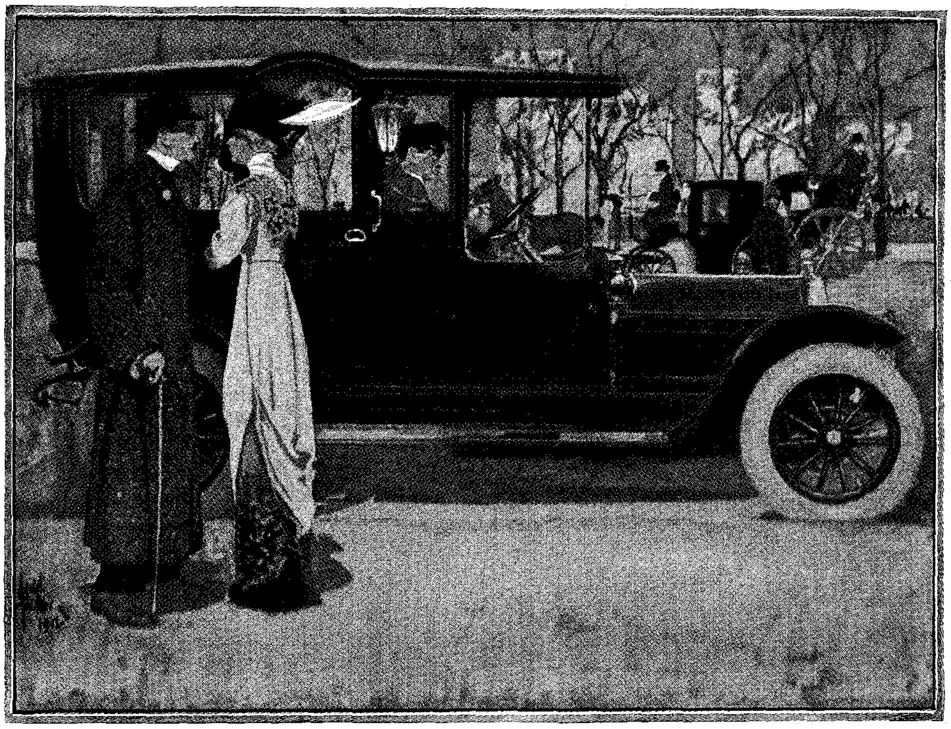
Pierce-Arrow turns another page

and inaugurates A NEW STRAIGHT EIGHT

Arriving at the psychological moment—when a modernly beautiful creation was really needed in the fine car field—the new straight eight by Pierce-Arrow scores a triumph even greater, if possible, than that of its most illustrious predecessors.

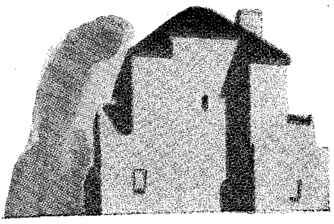
Pierce-Arrow believes that bulk and conflicting lines have too long prevailed among fine motor cars—that size no longer serves as an excuse for the ungraceful, the unwieldy. The contention is borne out convincingly by the new straight eight—an ultramodern creation which delightfully departs from all stodgy tradition.

Not a smaller car, this latest Pierce-Arrow, but one that has vigor, grace, spirit! A beautiful silhouette against the most distinguished of backgrounds . . . *the first automobile of a new fine car era!*

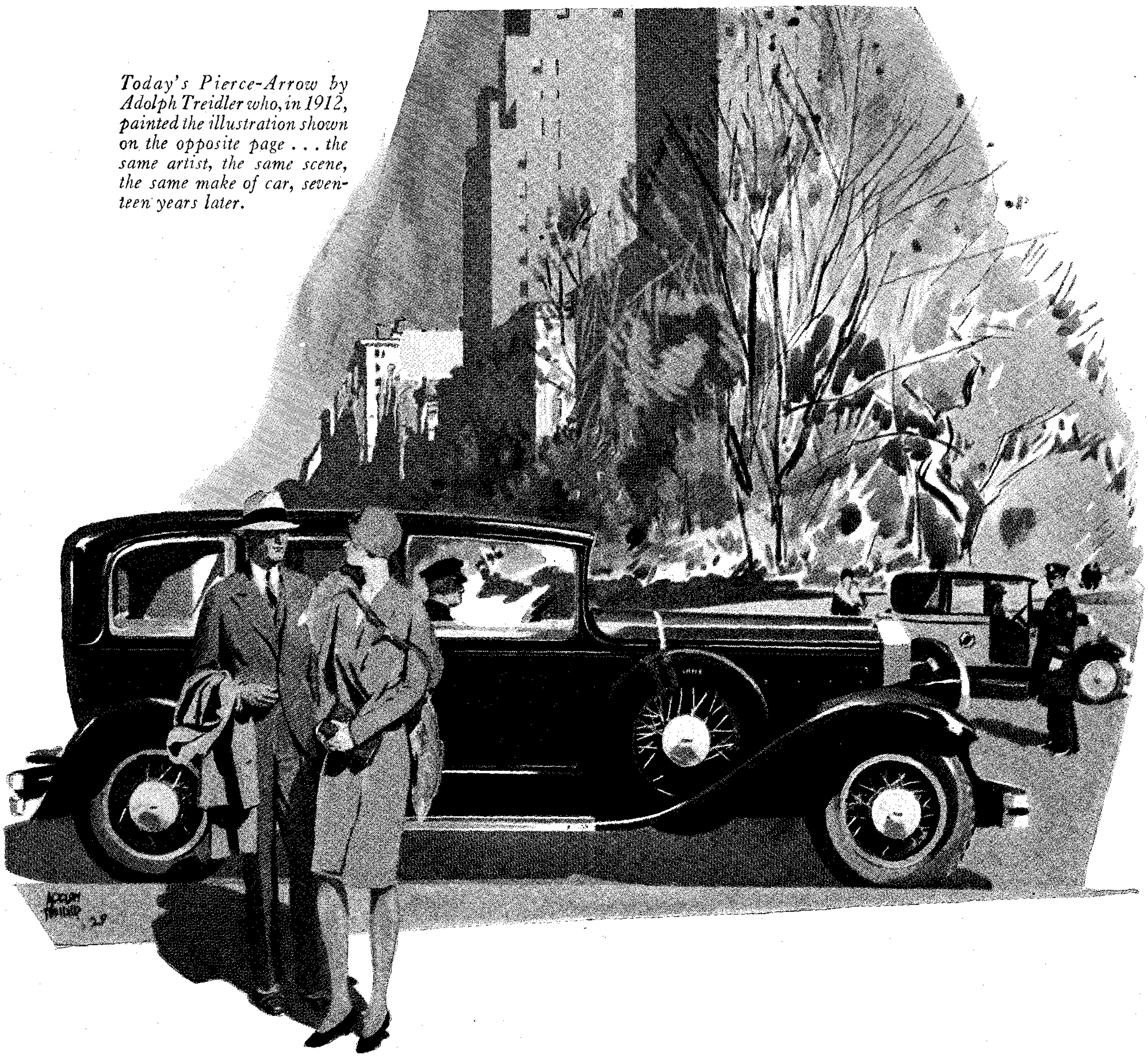


Reproduced from a painting which has hung in the Pierce-Arrow Boardroom since 1912. A full decade earlier, Pierce-Arrow had established its fame as America's Finest Motor Car.

PIERCE



in fine car history



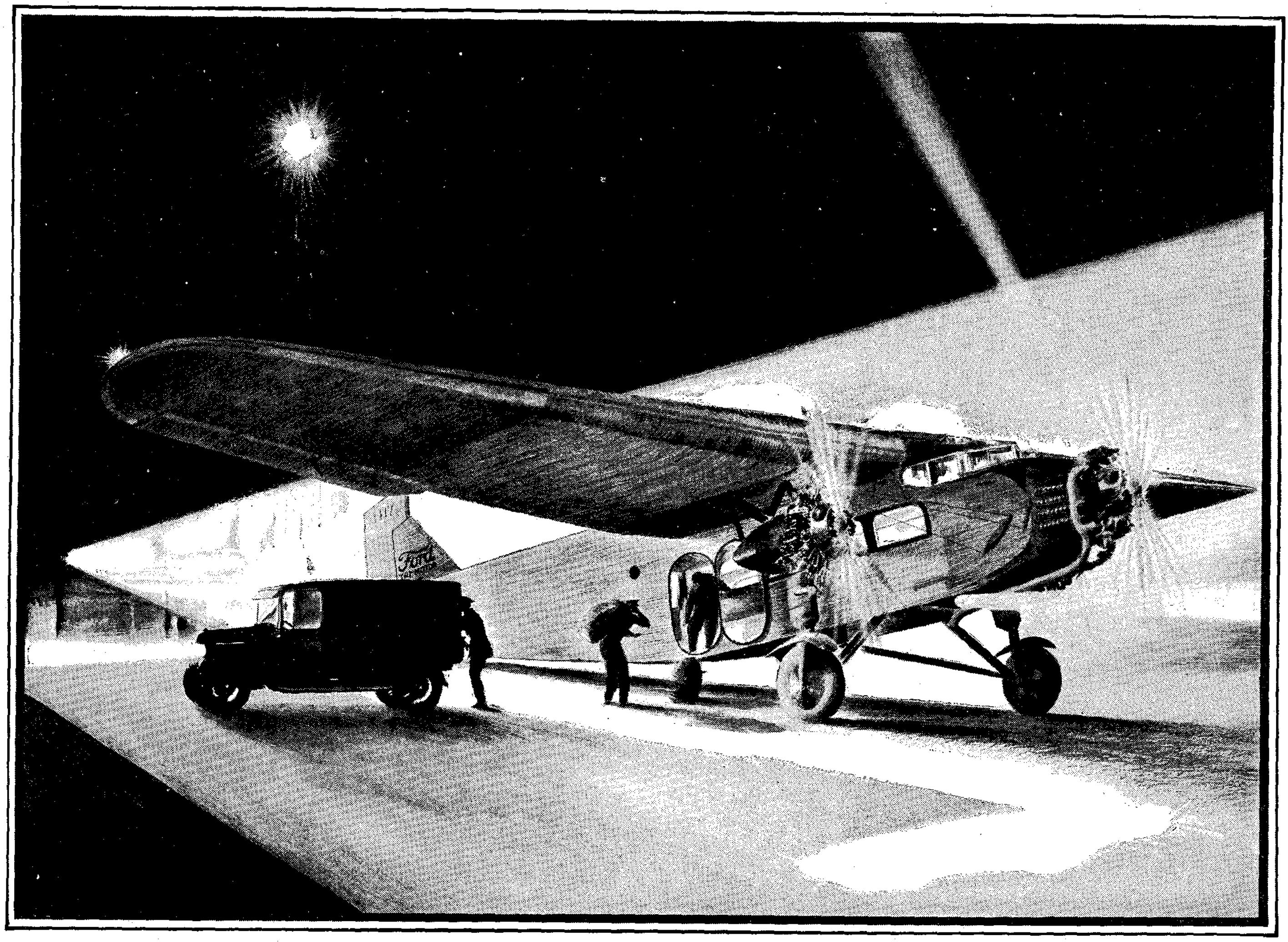
Today's Pierce-Arrow by Adolph Treidler who, in 1912, painted the illustration shown on the opposite page . . . the same artist, the same scene, the same make of car, seventeen years later.

A STRAIGHT EIGHT *By* PIERCE-ARROW

125 Horsepower Engine . . . 85 Miles per hour . . . 133-inch and 143-inch Wheelbases . . . 59½-inch Rear Tread . . . 72-inch Over-all Height . . . Ample Head-room . . . Wide Doors . . . Pierce-Arrow Coachwork. . . Non-shatterable Glass . . . Fender or Bracket Headlamps optional without extra charge.

Pierce-Arrow mechanical detail embraces every device of proved character known to the engineering of fine motor cars

ARROW



STAMPED AND DELIVERED—5^{c}

IN THE last year of the seventeenth century if a man wished to send a message to a frontier post a few hundred miles from New York or Philadelphia, it was carried on foot by a forest runner slipping through the Susquehanna wilderness in fear of his life.

Today, ten thousand feet above the overgrown trails of the forest runners, the Night Mail pilot may look down and see in one sweeping glance the clustered lights of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. From a hundred miles east of Cleveland he may see the lights of Pittsburgh and Buffalo! Here is a yardstick by which to measure progress; *for the man who can lengthen time and shorten distance may add generations of accomplishment to the span of a single life. . . .*

Three notable steps have advanced the recent progress of commercial aviation in America. First, July 1, 1924, when the Post Office Department began to carry transcontinental mail, via air. Second, when all mail contracts were handed over to private commercial air transport companies. Third, when in July, 1928, *the postage rate was cut to five cents per ounce!*

On the day the new rate was inaugurated, the volume of Air Mail southward from New York increased three hundred per cent. More than twice the normal quantity was carried out of Philadelphia. Within the week Des Moines had set a world's record by despatching 45,000 pieces within twenty-four hours!

What share has business got in this new form of rapid communication?

Articles recently sent northward from Atlanta included: gabardine clothing, rugs and towels, soft drink samples, candy, cheese, peanuts, pencils, twine, sacking, shoes, brushes, and samples of seeds. . . . Out in Los Angeles a life insurance agent beat a local company to a new prospect by receiving a special form of policy from his home office in New York, via air, a day ahead of his West Coast competitor. . . . A great mail-order house in Chicago is expediting its correspondence and special deliveries through the air. . . . A single special Air Mail shipment, amounting to ten tons, or 350,000 mailing pieces, left Lansing, Michigan, on August 21st for Chicago. . . . While of course everyone is now familiar with the fact that banking houses are saving thousands of dollars by sending their exchanges regularly by air. . . .

The Air Mail, in fact, has already passed far beyond the stage of spectacular novelty. Business men everywhere are employing it as a new and most highly efficient tool in nation-wide competitive business, for they can no longer afford to ignore the fact that competitors may now send mail from the Gulf of Mexico to the Great Lakes in 15 hours . . . from the Gulf to the North Atlantic in 24 hours . . . from the Atlantic to the Pacific in 31 hours *. . . at a rate for each letter that is less than half the price of an ordinary special delivery postage stamp! . . .*

Ford planes pioneered in mail service; but a survey of tri-motored, all-metal Ford planes today shows them in steady, dependable service as railroad auxiliaries, in transcontinental flying, in coastwise flying by the most successful commercial companies, and as carriers of great importance between the industrial cities of the Mid-West and the Lake Ports. *They have already winged their way over a million of miles of successful commercial flying.*

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

MOTORING·AND·AVIATION

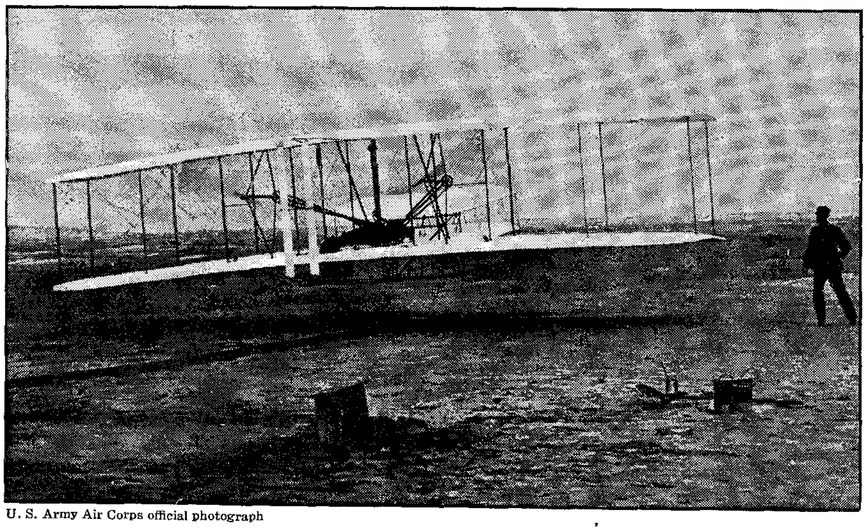
AVIATION'S TWENTY-FIVE BIRTHDAY CANDLES

AVIATION'S FATHER and its favorite son stood side by side, looking at each other with surprize and, perhaps, a little modest embarrassment, as representatives of forty nations cheered them to the echo. Then the tall, fair young man and the graying man who seemed short beside him linked arms and walked down the aisle together in response to the announcement: "Colonel Lindbergh will be escorted to the platform by Mr. Orville Wright."

The scene was a session of the International Civil Aeronautics Conference in Washington. The time was December's celebration of a quarter-century of aviation. Human flight began, we are reminded, on December 17, 1903, at Kill Devil Hill, near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. There, on that historic day, this same Orville Wright, we read, watched by his brother, the late Wilbur Wright, made the first successful airplane flight—approximately 120 feet in twelve seconds, Edwin E. Slosson writes in *NEA Magazine* and *Science Service*. Thus two young bicycle-makers of Dayton, Ohio, who had come South to find winds suitable to their experiments, began to gratify man's age-old desire to travel in the air, through which he now goes thousands of miles at one Lindberghian hop. The occasion of this demonstration in honor of Wright and Lindbergh was the presentation to the latter of the Clifford Harmon Trophy by the International League of Aviators for his unparalleled service to aviation in 1927, in making the immortal flight to Paris.

In this observation of the twenty-fifth anniversary of aviation, Congress fittingly joined by awarding the Distinguished Flying Cross to Orville Wright, and posthumously to Wilbur Wright. But the climax of the celebration came at Kill Devil Hill and Kitty Hawk, on December 17, 1928, when visitors from many parts of the world gathered in commemoration.

For an account of that first flight of all, on December 17, 1903, we must turn to Orville Wright himself. He is quoted by Edwin E. Slosson, who writes for *NEA Magazine* and *Science Service:*

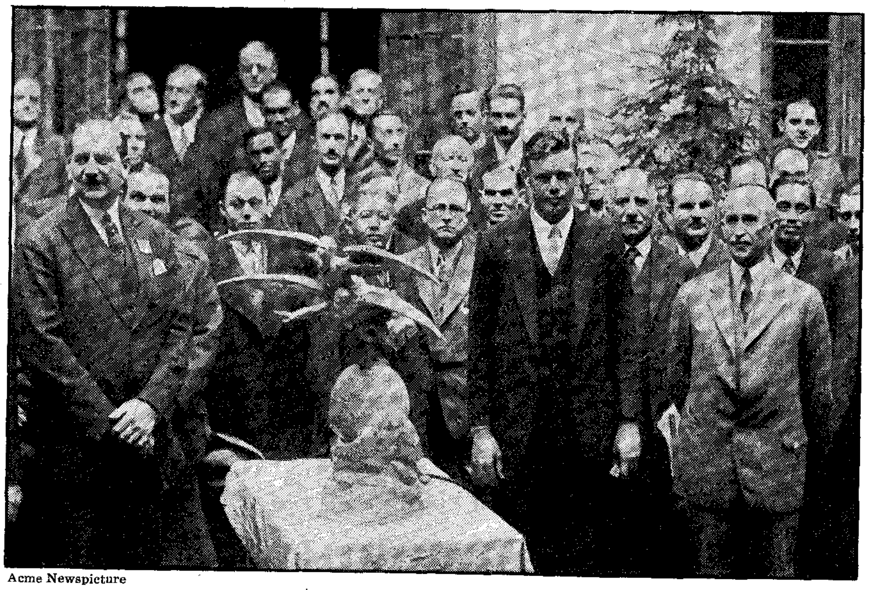


U. S. Army Air Corps official photograph

MAN'S FIRST FLIGHT IN A MOTOR-DRIVEN, HEAVIER-THAN-AIR MACHINE

The historic day was December 17, 1903; the place was near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina; the man in the flying contraption was Orville Wright, the man on the ground was his brother Wilbur who had helped to launch the first successful airplane.

A historic event like this should be given, wherever possible, in the words of a first-hand authority, so it is best to quote the description of the first flight as reported by Orville Wright in *Flying*, December, 1913:



Acme Newspicture

WHEN AVIATION'S FATHER POSED WITH ITS FAVORITE SON

The occasion was the presentation to Colonel Lindbergh of the Clifford Harmon Trophy, by the International League of Aviators. Mr. Orville Wright stands next to Lindbergh at the right of the picture. The figure at the left is that of M. Pierre Flandin, head of the French delegation to the International Civil Aeronautics Conference.

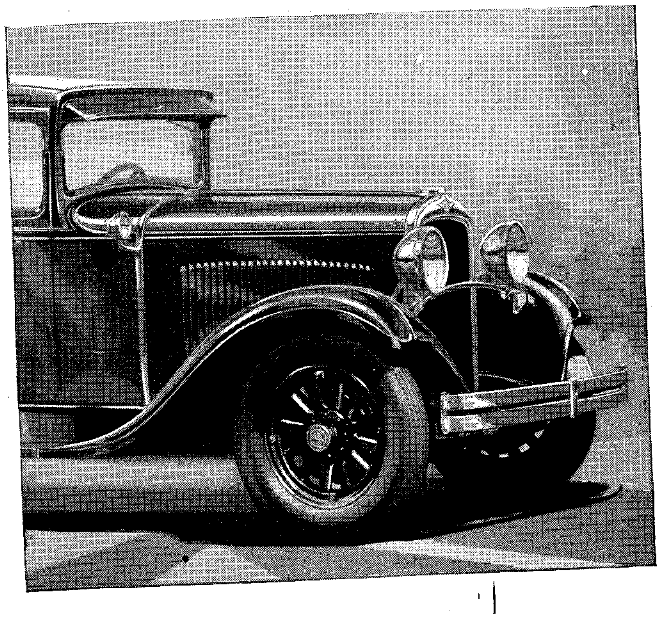
"With all the knowledge and skill acquired in thousands of flights in the last ten years, I would hardly think to-day of making my first flight in a strange machine in a twenty-seven-mile wind, even if I knew that the machine had already been flown and was safe. After these years of experience I look with amazement upon our audacity in attempting flights with a new and untried machine under such circumstances. Yet faith in our calculations and the design of this first machine, based upon our tables of air-pressures, secured by months of careful laboratory work, and confidence in our system of control developed by three years of actual experience in balancing gliders in the air, had convinced us that the machine was capable of lifting and maintaining itself in the air, and that, with a little practise, it could be safely flown."

Thus does one of the two pioneers of aviation describe the first real flight ever made:

"Wilbur having used his turn in the unsuccessful attempt on the 14th, the right to the first trial now belonged to me. After running the motor a few minutes to heat it up, I released the wire that held the machine to the track, and the machine started forward into the wind. Wilbur ran at the side of the machine, holding the wing to balance it on the track. Unlike the start on the 14th, made in a calm, the machine, facing a twenty-seven-mile wind, started very slowly. Wilbur was able to stay with it till it lifted from the track after a forty-foot run. . . .

"This flight lasted only twelve seconds, but it was nevertheless the first in the

A Personal Message . . . *Concerning* the New



EVER since the first Dodge Brothers car made its notable appearance some 15 years ago, the name of Dodge Brothers has enjoyed commanding prestige everywhere.

Hence, in acquiring the Dodge Brothers Corporation, and in undertaking to plan, produce and protect the future products which will bear the Dodge name, we are mindful of our profound personal obligation to the vast Dodge Brothers public and the host of Dodge Brothers dealers throughout the world.

It is our sole aim to add so consistently and conspicuously to the present acclaim of Dodge that every Dodge owner and every Dodge dealer will feel even greater pride and will have cause for even greater satisfaction.

We are utilizing every element of progressive engineering, scientific manufacturing and outstanding value which has contributed to the success of all other Chrysler-built cars and to the general and rapid progress of the Chrysler Corporation.

DODGE BROTHERS

from Walter P. Chrysler

Dodge Brothers Six

In creating these new Dodge Brothers cars, we have striven to make them distinct additions to Dodge prestige and worthy exponents of every fine tradition associated with both Dodge and Chrysler good will.

We have embodied such evident value, such surpassing performance, such engineering supremacy and so much of originality, beauty and luxury that by every comparison, the intrinsic value of Dodge Brothers cars will remain unchallenged.

The new Dodge Brothers Six furnishes unassailable evidence of the unlimited capabilities of the great, organized forces of the Chrysler Corporation when they are marshalled to full strength in any enterprise.

From an engineering standpoint, this new Dodge Brothers Six is a supreme achievement by a group of engineers whose scientific accomplishments have revolutionized automobile design.

We believe that in performance, in new measures of comfort, in long-lived excellence, and in persistent and inherent value it surpasses every previous conception of what a car at this price could possibly be. The utmost we would ask is that you actually see, examine and test the car itself—demanding of it more than you ever before have asked of any motor car at or near its price.

In the higher-price field, the new Chrysler-built Dodge Senior has already won preference among the buyers of large, fine cars. It marks a notable advance in style, in performance, in luxurious comfort and in its wealth of refinements.

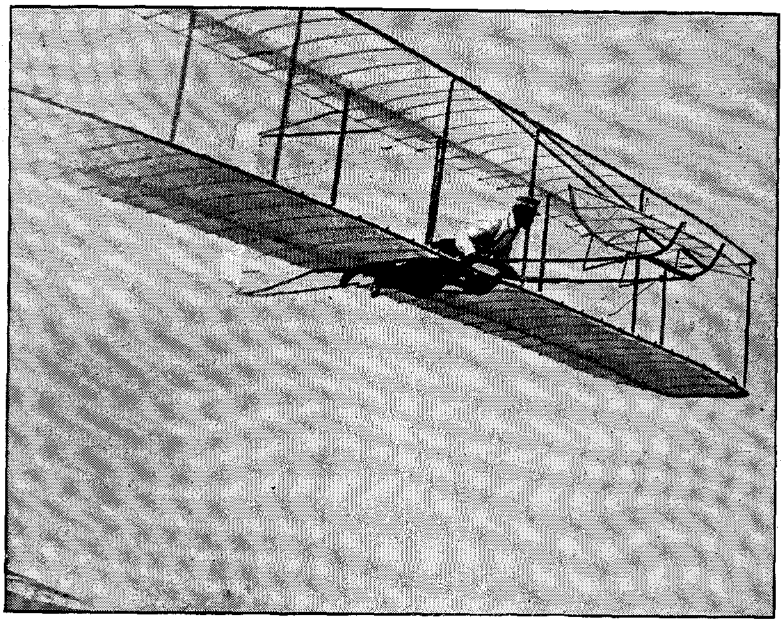
We are proud to be the creators and sponsors of these two fine cars—the new Dodge Brothers Six and the new Dodge Senior—and present them in the sincere conviction that they offer the value, dependability and distinction which a discriminating public expects always of Dodge Brothers.

We believe that in these first two products of the new era of Dodge under Chrysler management will be found the strongest pledge it is possible for me and my associates to offer that the future of the Dodge Brothers Corporation is in safe hands.

W. P. Chrysler

history of the world in which a machine carrying a man had raised itself by its own power into the air in full flight, had sailed forward without reduction of speed, and had finally landed at a point as high as that from which it started.

"At twenty minutes after eleven Wilbur started on the second flight. The course of this flight was much like that of the first, very much up and down. The speed over the ground was somewhat faster than that of the first flight, due to the lesser wind. The duration of the flight was less than a second longer than the first, but the distance covered was about seventy-five feet greater.



U. S. Army Air Corps official photograph

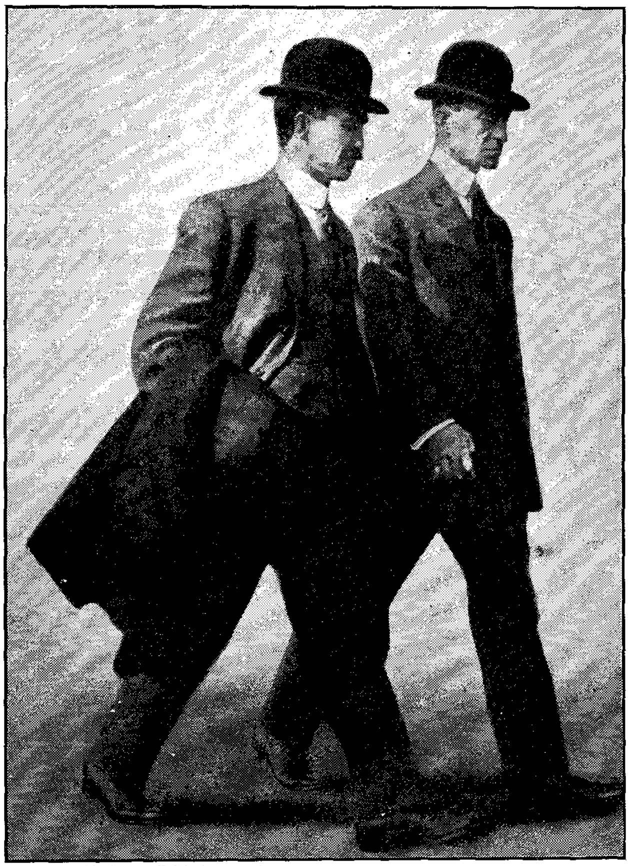
BEFORE THE WRIGHT AIRPLANE CAME THE WRIGHT GLIDER

The specimen shown above played an important part in the neck-risking experiments by which Orville and Wilbur learned how to design a machine that would fly.

"Twenty minutes later the third flight started. This one was steadier than the first one an hour before. I was proceeding along pretty well when a sudden gust from the right lifted the machine up twelve to fifteen feet and turned it up sidewise in an alarming manner. It began a lively sidling off to the left. I warped the wings to try to recover the lateral balance, and at the same time pointed the machine down to reach the ground as quickly as possible.

"The lateral control was more effective than I had imagined, and before I reached the ground the right wing was lower than the left, and struck first. The time of this flight was fifteen seconds, and the distance over the ground a little over 200 feet.

"Wilbur started the fourth and last flight at just twelve o'clock. The first few hundred feet were up and down as before, but by the time 300 feet had been covered, the machine was under much better control. The course for the next four or five hundred feet had but little undulation. However, when out about 800 feet the machine began pitching again, and, in one of its darts downward, struck the ground. The distance over the ground was measured and found to be 852 feet; the time of the flight fifty-nine seconds."



U. S. Army Air Corps official photograph

THE WORLD'S FIRST TWO BIRD-MEN

A snapshot of Orville and Wilbur Wright, the small-town bicycle dealers who conquered the secret of flight a quarter-century ago.

The anniversary ceremonies in North Carolina in December included the laying of the corner-stone of a national memorial and the unveiling of a monument. Among the correspondents present was Arthur Ruhl, one of the reporters who in 1908 covered the first flight of the Wrights generally accepted as a fact by the public at large. This, he reminds us, was nearly five years after their first successful attempt. Says Mr. Ruhl, reminiscing in the New York *Herald Tribune* of the 1908 flight and the difficulties of newspaper men in reporting it:

It seems incredible, looking back from our present-day notions of flying to the early history of the Wright brothers, that they could have flown and gone on flying more or less constantly for five years before the general public accepted the fact that they could fly at all!

The writer was one of the little unofficial "jury" of five who witnessed their first generally accepted flight at Kitty Hawk on May 11, 1908. Even then, so shy and secretive were the two young men from Dayton, we stalked them as if they were mountain-sheep. We felt—and rightly—when the first stories of that flight were cabled to a still incredulous world that we were making history. And yet the fact of the matter was that the Wrights had flown over that same beach five years before, that they had made innumerable other flights at Dayton, and that at least once, in 1905, they had kept aloft for more than half an hour!

A tremendous interest in the airplane had sprung up on the other side of the water, especially in France. On March 17, 1908, Leon Delagrange captured the Aero Club prize at Issy-les-Moulineaux with a flight of 600 meters. On April 11, 1908, Delagrange broke the European record by flying two and a half miles "without once touching ground and some distance farther with only two slight touches." Delagrange explained that the only reason he stopt and came to earth when he did was that the "work of steering and balancing the machine was so fatiguing that his arms grew tired."

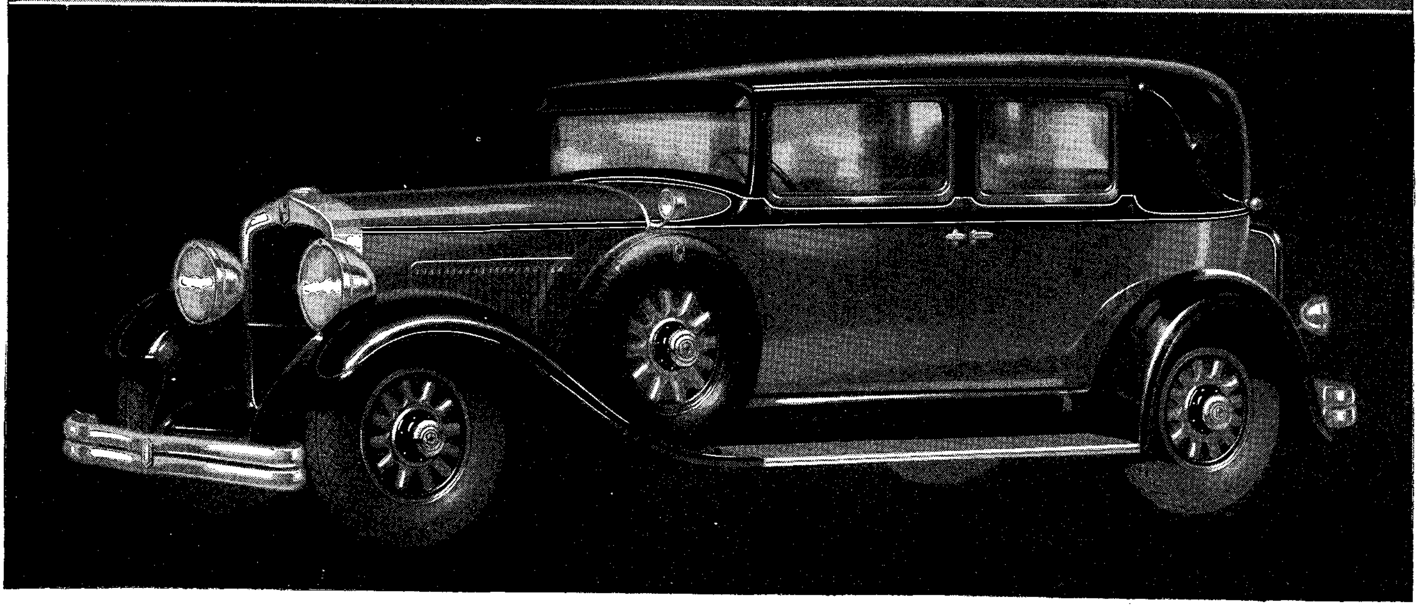
It was into a world in which such achievements were being cabled about and pictured (*Collier's*, with which the writer was associated at that time, had just published a page of pictures of Delagrange and the other European flyers and their machines) that a dispatch was sent, on May 6, 1908, by a correspondent of the Norfolk *Landmark*, D. Bruce Salley, stating that the Wrights again were flying at Kitty Hawk Beach.

But the startling accomplishments in Europe and all the gossip and glamour surrounding them had made public interest very different from what it had been in 1903, and no sooner had the Norfolk *Landmark* correspondent's story been printed than several correspondents were started, post haste, for Kitty Hawk Beach to see if it really were true.

They were Byron R. Newton, of the New York *Herald;* William Hoster, of the New York *American;* a Mr. McGowan of the London *Daily Mail;* the veteran war photographer, 'Jimmie' Hare, of *Collier's*, and myself.

The brothers were supposed to be very secretive, or at any rate as shy as deer, and we were led to believe that if they knew they were being watched they would cease work at once. Whatever the facts were—Orville said later, I believe, that they knew all about our scouting from the lighthouse men who brought

110000



With high enthusiasm, the American public has placed its stamp of approval upon the new Nash "400." ¶ Announced only six months ago, already 110,000 have been sold. ¶ At the Motor Show be sure to see this record-breaking motor car, with its new Twin-Ignition motor, Bijur Centralized Chassis Lubrication and many other decisive improvements.

(9347)

NASH "400"

Leads the World in Motor Car Value

What awaits you beyond the horizon?

Will it be a happy experience that you will remember for years to come...will it be another trip of which you have always dreamed?

When you join an American Express Escorted Tour you become a member of a happy, congenial group for whom all travel problems have been solved. Tickets, accommodations, hotels are all safely booked ahead; your sightseeing carefully planned, your time scheduled entirely to joy and new adventures.

Everywhere you go, you travel under the guidance of an experienced Tour-Manager who knows the quickest routes, the most intriguing sights. He will explain continental customs, modes and ideas and banish all travel worry.

Write to any American Express office or to the nearest office below for any of the booklets and read about the pleasures to come.

AMERICAN EXPRESS
Travel Department

(D)
65 Broadway . . . . . New York
58 East Washington Street . . Chicago
Market at Second Street, San Francisco
606 McGlawn-Bowen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Please send booklets giving details of the tours checked
☐ Limited Expense Tours—Summer Months, $412 up
☐ Popular Summer Tours—$770 to $1170
☐ Quality Tours—$1233 to $2160

Name..........

Address..........

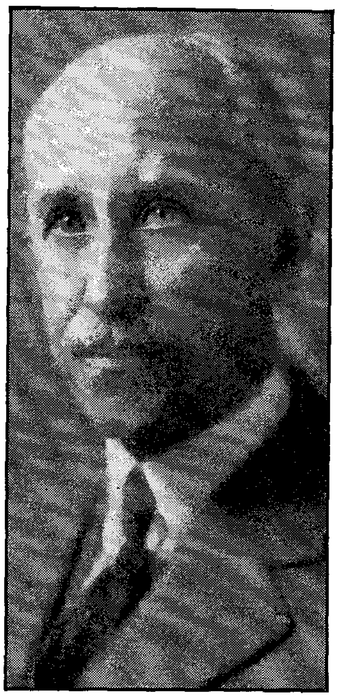
American Express Travelers Cheques
Always Protect Your Funds

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

them mail—we acted as if we were scouting an enemy position or hunting big game.

There were some half-wild razorbacks and a few cows, and nothing much else but scrub timber, swamps, sand-dunes and innumerable sand-fleas and chiggers. It was hot, the sand was ankle deep, and the going slow and hard, but finally, after about two hours of slogging, we galloped across a narrow clearing, fearful of being seen, and dropt down in the scant cover of a sort of cape of scrub timber which projected out to within about a mile of the Wrights' camp.

Over there we could see the roof of a shed or two, and on the sand, hazy in the heat shimmer, the outline of the double-decker plane. We crawled and wriggled out as near to the point of our cape as possible and, hidden there, lay and awaited developments.



Copyright by Harris & Ewing

THE FATHER OF FLYING

This studio close-up of Orville Wright, in reposeful middle age, shows the mellowing influence of herculean endeavor and enormous achievement in a chosen field.

There was a continuous flicker amidships of the faintly seen rectangle of the plane as they warmed up the engine or tried out something or other, and a sound throbbing across the sand flat, which Mr. Ruhl compared at the time to that of "a mower or reaper working far off in a grain field." Quoting further:

Just what else happened, or what we thought of it, I do not recall, but I do remember—for it was one of those experiences one never forgets—the terrific thrill that came when suddenly that throbbing murmur stepped up sharply, the hazy rectangle began to rock its way across the sand, and all at once showed between itself and the ground a strip of empty air!

This first flight, as I recall it, was a very short one. Before the plane had gone very far, or got more than perhaps fifteen or twenty feet of elevation, the operator found himself making straight for a dead tree and brought it to earth again. It was trundled back and restarted, and this time it came grinding down, possibly sixty feet off the ground, and going at what we decided (probably because that was the usual speed of express trains) at forty miles an hour, straight for the point of timber where we lay.

It made a slow right-hand turn, and swept past in profile, scarcely more than a stone's throw away. Several cows flung up their heads and galloped away in terror. And Jimmie Hare, no longer able to restrain himself, jumped up, leveled his Graflex at the thundering eagle and got what I suppose was the first "public" photograph of the Wright airplane in flight.

Turning slowly to the right, the plane disappeared over some mountainlike dunes in the left distance and, as we later learned, came down on the further side of them. But what we had seen was enough. We knew now that the Wright machine could rise from the ground by its own power; that it could fly, not in any series of more or less breathless hops, but steadily, strongly, like a bird. And if it could fly for several miles, as we had seen it fly that morning, on an even keel and clearing the trees, there seemed no particular reason why it couldn't climb to an indefinite height or keep on flying as long as its gas held out.

There was no wire but that belonging to the Weather Bureau, and that was soon carrying a weight of words it had never dreamed of before to assure the wide world that it was all true, and the two young men from Dayton had solved the problem of flight.

It is curious to read to-day of the lack of interest and the incredulity with which the Wrights' first efforts were greeted. Editors were wary of paying telegraph tolls on reports, and one instructed a correspondent to "cut out the wildcat stuff." William S. Odlin, in a copyrighted article for Ullman Feature Service, quotes the following typical story, inaccurate as to some of its facts, from the bottom of a column on page three of a metropolitan newspaper of 1903:

"MACHINE THAT FLIES

"Two Ohio Men Have a Contrivance That Navigates the Air

"Norfolk, Virginia, December 18.—A successful trial of a flying machine was made yesterday near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, by Wilbur and Orville Wright, of Dayton, Ohio. The machine flew for three miles in the face of a wind blowing at the regular velocity of twenty-one miles per hour and then gracefully descended to earth at the spot selected by the man in the navigator's car as a suitable landing place. The machine has no balloon attachment, but gets its force from propellers worked by a small engine.

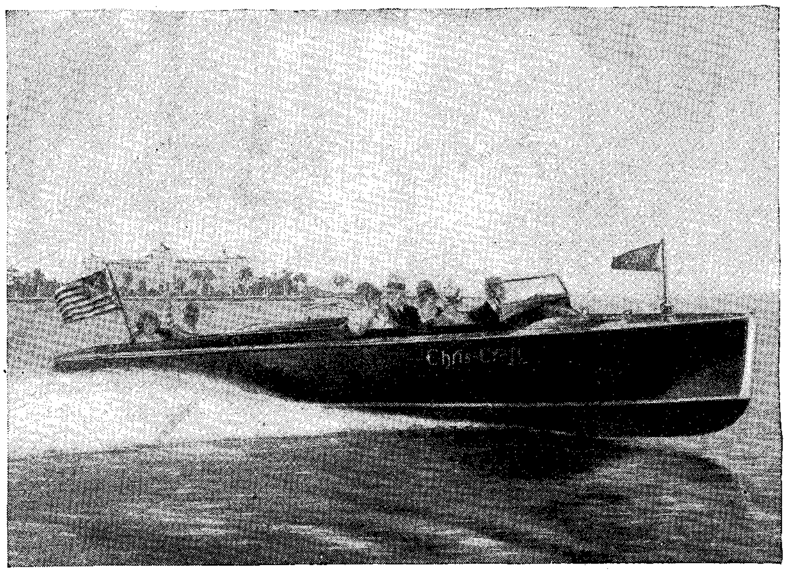
"Preparatory to its flight the machine was placed upon a platform near Kitty Hawk. This platform was built on a high sand hill, and when all was in readiness the fastenings to the machine were released and it started down an incline. The navigator, Wilbur Wright, then started a small gasoline engine, which worked the propellers. When the end of the incline was reached the machine gradually rose until it attained an altitude of sixty feet. In the face of the strong wind blowing it maintained an even speed of eight miles per hour.

"The idea of the box kite has been adhered to in the basic formation of the flying machine. A huge framework of light timbers, thirty feet wide, five feet deep, and five feet across the top, forms the machine proper. This is covered with a tough but light canvas. In the center is the navigator's car, and suspended just below the bottom plane is a small gas-engine which furnishes the motive power for the propellers and elevator wheels.

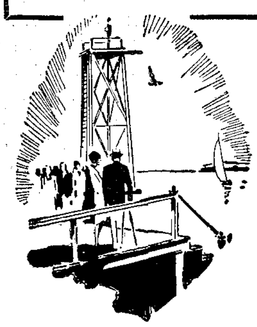
"There are two propellers, one arranged just below the center of the frame so gaged as to exert an upward force when in motion, and the other extending horizontally to the rear from the center of the car, furnishing the forward impetus. Protruding from the center is a huge fan-shaped rudder of canvas, stretched on a frame of wood. This rudder is controlled by the navigator, and may be moved to each side, raised or lowered."

But when the public finally did accept the fact of flight there came a boom of sorts, altho in 1909, and the few years following, aviation was generally regarded as a toy, a thrilling and dangerous entertainment. In *The World's Work* Lieut. Lester Maitland, who flew from California to Hawaii with Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger, tells us the stories of some of the daring bird men and women of the early days of exhibition and stunt flying—Eugene Ely, Capt. Thomas Baldwin, Harriet Quimby, Lincoln Beachey, Arch Hoxsey, and Jack Moisant, who made their livings defying death, many of them once too often. One of the greatest of these was Beachey, of whom Lieutenant Maitland writes:

> Lincoln Beachey was one of those who tested the patience of the Grim Reaper. For four years he defied death and flaunted the laws of gravity. This superskilful pilot, superdaring daredevil, bore a charmed life, until one day Death greeted him at the bottom of San Francisco Bay, where Beachey sat in the wingless structure of what once had been a plane. The public may long since have forgotten the man who specialized in doing the impossible, and who died when he did it once too often, but among pilots Beachey will always stand as an inspiration—and as a warning. He was a wonderful flyer and a fearless one, but, withal, he lacked that important thing called caution, and caution is an element that every flyer needs.
>
> Beachey's premier appearance was in Cuba, and in a short time he set the pace not only for his team-mates but for flyers throughout the world. He did things with his plane that no one had ever dreamed of doing. He knocked on Death's door so often and so loudly that it was almost a miracle that he lived as long as he did. He would skim along the ground, clearing trees, telegraph poles, and houses by inches, or rise into the air as steeply as a rocket until a thousand feet high, when he would drop toward earth apparently headed for a crash, only to straighten out a yard or so above the ground. He had so many tricks in his flying bag and played them with such expert ease and artistic finesse that people flocked by the thousands to see him fly. Orville Wright once watched him with spellbound admiration. He did not say a word until Beachey landed, when he turned to Knabenshue, who was with him, and said:
>
> "He is the most wonderful flyer I ever saw—the greatest aviator of all."
>
> In 1911, Beachey established a temporary



SIXTEEN CHRIS-CRAFT MODELS FOR 1929



16 models
Runabouts • Sedans
Commuters • Cruisers

22 to 38 feet
30 to 45 miles an hour

8 to 22 passengers
82 to 200 horsepower
$2235 to $15,000

Whatever your boating needs may be, there is a Chris-Craft that will meet them exactly. With the busiest and most successful year of its history behind it, the Chris-Craft organization further emphasizes its international leadership by offering for 1929 a complete line of quality-built craft, each expressing three generations of priceless boat-building experience.

Smart, sturdy, easily handled boats for general family service at home or at your Summer residence! Open cockpit boats with or without one-man top! Fast, racy runabouts for the thrill-loving sportsman!

Snug, all-weather sedans that carry their passengers swiftly and comfortably to social or business engagements! A 38-mile-an-hour custom commuter that speeds business executives to and from their downtown offices or distant clubs! And most thrilling of all, a magnificent 38-foot, 30-mile-an-hour, vee-bottom cruiser that contains sleeping, eating and lounging quarters for an entire family.

Your local Chris-Craft dealer will be glad to show you the various models. See them at the New York Motor Boat Show, January 18th to 26th. Early orders secure preference in delivery. Deferred payments if desired. Free catalog describes all models.

CHRIS SMITH & SONS BOAT COMPANY
801 Detroit Road, Algonac, Michigan
New York Factory Branch
153 West 31st Street at 7th Avenue

Chris-Craft
World's Largest Builders of
All-Mahogany Motor Boats

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

altitude record when he climbed to 11,600 feet. The record itself does not matter so much as the way in which he made it. Beachey filled his fuel tank until it could not hold another drop. Then he announced that he would keep on going up and up until there was no gas left. He did as he promised, and eventually found himself more than two miles high, with an empty gasoline tank, a dead motor, and a long way to go. It is no fun to be at any height with a dead motor, but Beachey calmly swooped back to earth, stunting as he went, and made a beautiful landing. His performance sounds a thousand times simpler than it was.

Beachey had countless narrow escapes, but always squeezed through in the hair's breadth that counts. He flew in the spray of Niagara Falls, and under the bridge that spans the gorge. It was raining, the air was bumpy—a day for airmen to gossip in the hangar—but with Beachey, the show went on, rain or shine. He flew his ship through Machinery Hall at the San Francisco Exposition, raced with Barney Oldfield's speed car, flying so close to the ground that a fraction of an inch was his only margin between life and death. Beachey also thrilled crowds by trick flying, such as landing on the roofs of office buildings or skimming along a row of hangars, sticking his wing through each door as he breezed along. He was master of the air, leader among pilots, imitated by all who dared to follow his dangerous precedents.

On one occasion Beachey attended a meeting of the Aero Club of New York when the program for a meet was under consideration. Beachey, asked if he had any suggestions to offer, replied that he thought a good event would be one requiring contestants to climb to 4,000 feet, shut their motors off, and go into a nose dive. The pilot who came closest to the ground before he leveled off would be the winner. The suggestion was not adopted.

Beachey's flying was one of the most outstanding and also one of the most expensive attractions at the San Francisco Exposition. Reports had it that he received $1,500 per flight, and he usually flew twice a day. It was there that Beachey—in March, 1915—kept his long-postponed rendezvous with Death. In the midst of a dive the wings fluttered from the fuselage of his ship and Beachey, tied in his seat, was hurtled into the bay. More than 50,000 people saw his dive into eternity.

The years 1908 and 1909 may be set down as the period when men's minds were at last turned airward and when progress in aviation became too swift to be ignored, we read in *The World*, which traces briefly the growth of aviation during and after the World War and outlines its present status, saying:

Tho the Wrights continued to lead in the development of airplanes, the United States did not evince so much interest in the new means of travel as did those nations which, because of vexed and unsettled issues and jealousies, had reason to fear a European war. When the war came the development of airplanes became feverishly fast; and, beginning in 1917, we entered the race in earnest.

Great has been the growth of air travel

To the Mediterranean, Holy Land and Egypt . . . The Mauretania makes up her mind . . .

To do what? To sail from New York February 16 for a Winter Cruise . . . For the fifth successive year she intends to abandon the wintry Atlantic for sunny Mediterranean ports . . . Madeira first, an island run amuck with flowers . . . then to Gibraltar . . . the Riviera . . . Algiers . . . Naples . . . Athens . . . Cairo and the Holy Land . . .

When the Mauretania makes up her mind, things happen . . . She now decides to give travellers to the Mediterranean the most luxurious and thoughtfully remodeled staterooms . . . private baths, of course . . . the intimate welcome of her lounge rooms . . . the grand swing of her promenade decks . . . an à la carte menu unsurpassed in the cafés of the Grand Boulevards . . . and she provides . . . and what ship could do more? . . . Cunard service.

N. Y. to Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche and Naples . . . $275 up.
N. Y. to Athens, Haifa and Alexandria $350 up

CUNARD LINE
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

ARIZONA

SEE ARIZONA BY AIRPLANE

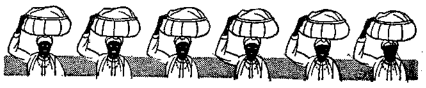
Fly from Phoenix over mountains, canyons, Apache Trail, Cactus forests, Roosevelt Dam (above)—then back to sporty golf, big game hunting, fishing, cattle punching!

It's sunny springtime NOW in Phoenix, a progressive metropolitan city of 60,000—served by two transcontinental railroads, air service to Pacific Coast; on motor stage routes east and west, and all-year auto highways. Here business and farming are good, and climate—the best in the world!

Come Santa Fe or Southern Pacific. Low winter rates and free stop-overs.

Phoenix
+++ the *new* winter playground

Phoenix-Arizona Club, Inc.
19 E. Jefferson St., Phoenix, Ariz.
Please send free Phoenix picture book 800
Name ____
Address ____



Cunard West Indies Cruises . . . A Sun-drenched Winter Interlude . . .

Two days out of wintry New York on a Cunarder and you are introduced to summer . . . Lounging in your stateroom you anticipate Nassau in a tangle of palms and bananas . . . Ordering from your diplomatic steward at dinner you visualize the joys of a daiquiri at the Sevilla Biltmore Café in Havana . . . An hour in the gymnasium and you glimpse yourself diving through the jade surf at Crane Beach, Barbados . . . And it is all true . . . Because you are on a Cunarder which is just as glamorous, marvelous and adventurous as the tropical ports you will visit.

Two 31 day cruises . . . $300 up
Visiting Nassau, Havana, Port-au-Prince, Kingston, Cristobal, Curacao, La Guayra, Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, San Juan, Bermuda.
S. S. CALIFORNIA—
From N. Y. Jan. 19 and Feb. 23, 1929.

Every Saturday to Havana, by the Transatlantic Liner Caronia . . . Every luxury of a great Cunarder . . . from New York . . . Jan. 5 to March 16, 1929.

For further information apply to your local agent

CUNARD-ANCHOR
West Indies Cruises

MODERN SPORTS *on an* Old-World Isle

Modern sports and pleasures mellowed by old-world environment. Good hotels, golf, swimming, tennis, fishing. Overnight from Miami. Two and one-half days from New York. For information address

Munson Steamship Lines, New York or Miami, or The Development Board, Nassau, Bahamas, B. W. I.

NASSAU BAHAMAS *Isle of June*

Where It's Springtime All the Time
Clearwater
FLORIDA WEST COAST ON THE GULF

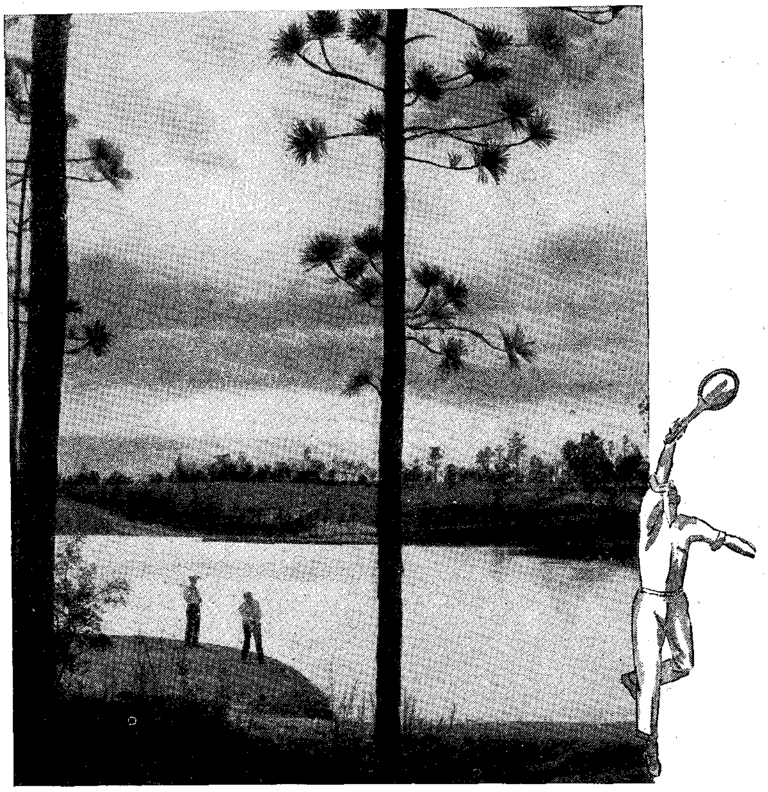
BEAUTIFUL Clearwater, situated at the highest point on Florida's coast, overlooking the Gulf of Mexico, has winter climate unsurpassed. Warm and sunny days, invigorating and healthful, invites you to play in the delightful outdoors. Varied sport attractions: Golf on four courses, boating, bathing, fishing, tennis, roque, lawn bowling, shuffleboard—anything you desire. Entertainment to fit every fancy. Accommodations at moderate rates. For souvenir booklet in colors, write
D. E. Ransom, Sec'y, Chamber of Commerce, *Clearwater, Florida.*

DEVELOP POWER
AT HOME
to *initiate, persevere, achieve;* carry on through life your education; earn credit toward a Bachelor degree, by using the 450 courses
The University of Chicago
Gives by Correspondence
Inquire or check the adv. to show desire and mail to 319 Ellis Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

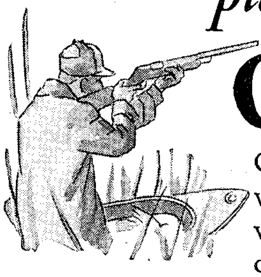
since the day at Kitty Hawk. Mr. Coolidge told the International Civil Aeronautics Conference in Washington how vital a link between nations the airplane has come to be; how nearly half the 70,000 miles of air routes regularly used are in international service; how in 1927, 15,000,000 miles were flown in European air services alone, 200,000 passengers carried, 10,000,000 pounds of luggage and goods, 3,000,000 pounds of mail. On our own continent an air route of 2,600 miles connects New York and San Francisco, and that distance has been covered in less than twenty-four hours. In all, we have in the United States, 15,500 miles of airways, on which planes covered in the first six months of 1928 nearly 3,350,000 miles.

Orville Wright, oddly enough, has not piloted a plane since 1916, because of an accident some time previously, we are told by A. S. Kany in *The Herald Tribune*. But aviation has naturally remained the inventor's chief interest, altho he finds himself somewhat surprized at the strides made. But he is not too surprized to have definite ideas about the needs of aviation. Mr. Kany in his interview passes on to us these ideas of Mr. Wright:

> The chief need of aviation to-day, he believes, is an instrument to be used in night or fog flying which will indicate in any direction the proximity of land so that a pilot can avoid crashing into a mountainside or spilling on an uncalculated piece of ground.
>
> The other necessity, as Mr. Wright sees it, is a device whereby a plane may rise from and descend to the ground vertically. This idea is not induced by the recent reported success of the Spanish autogyro, for as far back as the twenty-second anniversary of the first flight, Mr. Wright exprest the idea that the lack of proper landing fields was one of the greatest drawbacks to the advance of aviation.
>
> Both these ideas are uppermost in Mr. Wright's mind, his close friends say, because of the fact that he has always laid great stress on the safety factor of airplanes. He and his brother sought every possible development that would make the airplane function to better advantage, but never at the expense of safety.
>
> When these two problems have been solved, he believes, the value of the airplane will be increased many times. Not that the development to date has fallen below the hopes of Mr. Wright, for he has on several occasions definitely exprest the feeling that neither he nor his brother ever hoped to see aviation make such strides as it has made during their lives.
>
> The writer talked with Mr. Wright some months ago as the inventor was watching a score of planes from Selfridge Field swiftly encircling a pylon in a race being held on the occasion of the dedication of the new Wright Field near Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Wright stood as if fascinated.
>
> "Mr. Wright, did you or Wilbur ever dream, while you were experimenting with your first airplanes, that they would ever come to this?" he was asked.
>
> He hesitated a moment, gave a sigh and replied slowly and deliberately in almost the words of the inquirer.
>
> "We, neither one of us, thought it would come to this."
>
> Looking back over the quarter-century since the first crude machine made its short flight, Mr. Wright adds that neither he nor Wilbur believed there would be so



Now is the time to *rest* and *play* on the glorious . . . .

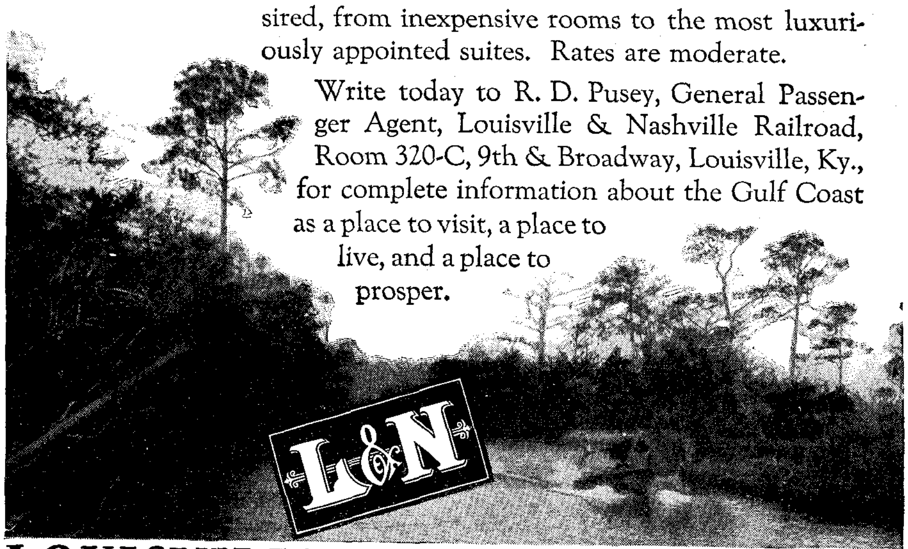


GULF COAST

Get away from snow and ice and cloudy, muggy weather. Go down to the Gulf Coast country, where the sun shines every day. The weather is just cool enough to be invigorating (averaging over 50°). The roses are blooming, the trees are green, the motor roads are perfect, bridle paths beckon you to explore the pine and semi-tropical forests, golf is at its best, and the hunting and fishing seasons are right now at their very peak.

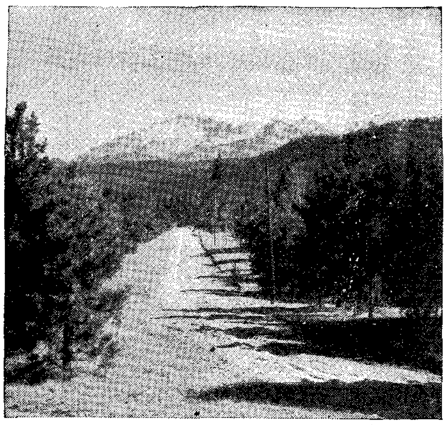
The Gulf Coast is easily reached by L. & N. trains of every luxury and convenience—just a few hours from the East, North, and Central West, and close enough to the interesting old cities of New Orleans, Pensacola, and Mobile to permit easy side trips when outdoor sports may temporarily lose their charm. Any and every type of accommodation desired, from inexpensive rooms to the most luxuriously appointed suites. Rates are moderate.

Write today to R. D. Pusey, General Passenger Agent, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Room 320-C, 9th & Broadway, Louisville, Ky., for complete information about the Gulf Coast as a place to visit, a place to live, and a place to prosper.



L&N

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R·R



Early Spring Afternoon Along a Mountain Road
Near Colorado Springs

Sunshine on Twenty-five days a month the Year Around

Radiant, hazeless sunshine from cerulean heavens—sunshine that brings buoyancy of spirit and an urge to be in the glorious outdoors.

Sunshine to revel in twenty-five days each month the year around—twenty-seven days during winter months, thirteen with no clouds at all. That much the records for thirty-five years show for the Pikes Peak Region.

No wonder those who want or need the bright, revivifying outdoors for rest or recreation find a new meaning to winter—with famed resort hotels ready to receive them!

Golf, tennis, motoring over dry, smooth roads, riding on mountain trails, hiking any month in the year. Ideal polo conditions for six months. A beautiful cosmopolitan community of homes built by those able to choose a residence anywhere.

Know more about this region, its scenic beauty, its healthfulness. Write for "Winning Health," "100 Winter Days," information about the city, schools and college, homes, free stopovers.

THE WELCOME CLUB
228 Independence Bldg. Colorado Springs, Colo.

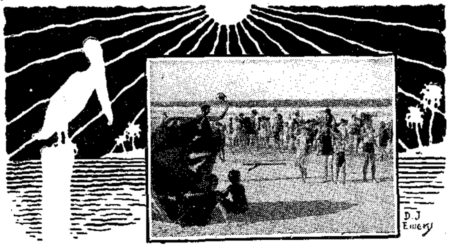
Colorado Springs
Manitou and the Pikes Peak Region

Home-Study
Business Training

Your opportunity will never be bigger than your preparation. Prepare now and reap the rewards of early success. Free 64-Page Books Tell How. Write NOW for book you want, or mail coupon with your name, present position and address in margin today.

☐ Higher Accountancy
☐ Modern Salesmanship
☐ Traffic Management
☐ Railway Station Management
☐ Law: Degree of LL.B.
☐ Commercial Law
☐ Industrial Management
☐ Banking and Finance
☐ Telegraphy
☐ Business Management
☐ Business Correspondence
☐ Credit and Collection Correspondence
☐ Modern Foremanship
☐ Personnel Management
☐ Expert Bookkeeping
☐ C. P. A. Coaching
☐ Business English
☐ Commercial Spanish
☐ Effective Speaking
☐ Stenotypy—Stenography

LaSalle Extension University, Dept 152-R Chicago



Sunshine - Gayety - Youth

All attributes of Daytona Beach. It's a clean, wholesome town with clean, wholesome sport for all ages. Golf, tennis, riding, fishing, bathing, sailing, yachting, auto racing, dancing for those who choose. Bridge, music, court games and other less strenuous pastimes if you prefer. And the warm sunshine makes for easy, comfortable friendships, all around. Accommodations plentiful, excellent, reasonable.

Address 14-B, Chamber of Commerce.

DAYTONA
BEACH
FLORIDA

....

....

....

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

many planes built in their lifetime as have been put out, or that such vast sums of money would be spent on aviation. The expenditures which have been made in this field have staggered him at times, he confesses.

Neither did they believe that so great an advance would be made scientifically, or that planes would be used for so many purposes, especially in war service. What they did have in mind from the very beginning was that airplanes would be used to carry mail, and on several occasions Orville has exprest regret that mailbags carried by planes are not stuffed with letters instead of being only half full.

For ordinary flying where weather conditions are favorable, Mr. Wright believes that airplanes are fairly safe to-day, in spite of the fact that, as with every other machine, something will occasionally go wrong.

Mr. Wright disagrees with those who believe it is a matter of price that is holding back more general use of the airplane. Fear of what may happen if something goes wrong and a forced landing finds one without a proper place to alight is the chief deterrent, he believes.

As to what is yet in store for aviation, Mr. Wright believes the limits have not been reached, yet he sees no practical use in the ability to climb to unheard-of heights.

"When we flew our first plane a comparatively few feet above the ground," he said once, discussing this phase, "we had no idea that heights such as Lieutenant Macready and others have attained would ever be reached. But with the development of superchargers to their high state of efficiency, and the daring and reenforced endurance of man, there is no telling how far out on the rim of the world we can penetrate.

"But, except for scientific purposes, such sky-climbing will mean nothing. There is nothing practical about it. The levels at which planes can fly safely and comfortably for their occupants are too far below the height records to make high-altitude flying anything but special maneuvers for special purposes."

Neither Orville nor Wilbur Wright ever dreamed that airplanes would be used for combat in the sky.

"We did think that they would be used for reconnoitering during war times, to locate the enemy and report on the positions of troops, and so on," he said on one occasion.

"Why, in 1907, the leading German military authorities told us that if we were up half a mile there wasn't a gun in the world that could hit us. So naturally it would have been quite a stretch of imagination to foresee the day when swarms of planes were shooting at each other in the sky, while guns from below were able to hit them at high altitude."

It is not generally known that the study of aeronautics was taken up by the Wrights merely as a sport, which became so fascinating that it soon took all their time. The more they discarded old theories and worked out new ones, the deeper and deeper they got into the subject.

For several years they had an agreement that they would engage in their experimenting only in the winter, coming back to their little bicycle shop in Dayton during the summer to earn money.

Mediterranean
46-Day Cruises including
HOLY LAND & EGYPT
$395
with complete shore program

12,000 miles, 11 countries. Accommodations provided in TOURIST Third Cabin on the famous cruising liners *Adriatic* and the new *Laurentic*, sailing Jan. 10 and 19; Feb. 28 and March 9. $395 up—including shore excursions at ports of call and 5 days' stay in Egypt. Stopovers arranged.

For full information apply to No. 1 Broadway, New York, our offices elsewhere or any authorized steamship agent.

WHITE STAR LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Play in ORANGE COUNTY FLORIDA

Enjoy your winter vacation in beautiful Orange County in the lake and hill region of Central Florida. Every kind of outdoor sport. Good roads. Charming towns and cities. Best accommodations. Moderate living costs. For booklet address: Orange County Chamber of Commerce, 302 State Bank Bldg., Orlando, Florida.

Your Boy or Girl

should learn to play some musical instrument and the easiest of all instruments to play is the

BUESCHER
True Tone Saxophone

The ability to play a Buescher Saxophone is a great social asset: it also encourages constructive effort and affords a means of earning extra money. No child who plays a Buescher need ever be in want.

6 Days' Trial on any Buescher Saxophone, Cornet, Trumpet or Trombone. Mention instrument desired for illustrated literature. Easy payments may be arranged. [496]

Buescher Band Instrument Co. 2649 Buescher Bl., Elkhart, Ind.

SHIRLIE CLELLAND
ELM GROVE, W. VA.
with his Buescher

PHYLLIS GRUB
FAIRBURY, NEB.
with her Buescher

Dr. Esenwein

SHORT STORY WRITING

Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short-Story and sample copy of THE WRITER'S MONTHLY free. **Write today.**

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 74 Springfield, Mass.

Improve Your Voice

Send for information on famous Feuchtinger Voice Method. Easy, silent exercises. Makes weak voices strong and clear. Recommended by greatest singers of Europe. No matter how hopeless your case may seem, send for literature.
WRITE TODAY for literature, sent absolutely FREE!
Perfect Voice Institute, Studio 18-31, 1922 Sunnyside Av., Chicago

Pathfinder
EVERY WEEK $1 A YEAR
TRIAL 13 WEEKS 15 CENTS

Your neighbors know the Pathfinder and you will like it--the every-week news digest from the Nation's Center. Bright, interesting, dependable, different--nothing else like it. Washington gossip, politics, science, travel, fun, lots of pictures, instruction, entertainment. Trial 13 weeks--13 big issues--**only 15 Cents**, or **$1** for full year. Send now. Address:
Pathfinder, Dept. 59, Washington, D.C.

BROWN'S
BRONCHIAL TROCHES
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
Relief for Throat Troubles

BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE
A SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER
Samples on request.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON BOSTON, MASS.

Don't forget to Shampoo your hair to-night with

Cuticura Soap

You will be delighted with its fragrance and efficiency. *Send for samples and directions for using Address:* "Cuticura," Dept. Z, Malden, Mass.

MAKING THE AIRPLANE EASIER ON THE EARS

COULD it be bandits of the skies, staging the first air hold-up, who were peppering the mail plane with buckshot as it roared through the night? No, Douglas Clephane tells us in *NEA Magazine* and *Science Service*, it was an irate farmer who was trying to discourage aviators from flying over his land. The deafening noise of the planes, he protested, bothered his hens and made them stop laying. This man, continues the writer, who takes up the problem of making the airplane noiseless, or at least less noisy, was the first to express dissatisfaction in such sensational form, "but millions of people are becoming intolerant of the noise created by airplanes. Both the airplane-riding public and the millions who must hear this noise from the ground are demanding that planes be silenced." What is being done to solve this baffling problem is outlined thus by Mr. Clephane:

In theory it is as easy to make a noiseless aviation motor as it is to make a quiet motor-car, but in practise the problem is more difficult. Every pound added for mufflers and other silencing devices now on the market reduces the amount of paying mail, freight, and passengers that can be carried. For this reason and because of the added fire hazard and loss of power that most of the devices cause, manufacturers have been slow to adopt them.

Recently there has been a development that offers first possibilities of a practical solution of the noise problem. A device which will cut down the exhaust noises without adding appreciably to the weight or fire hazard, or causing a loss of power, has been developed on an entirely new principle.

The exhaust gases are gathered together in two pipes and passed into the inside of the blades of a hollow steel propeller that has just been invented. By leaving an opening on the trailing edges of the blades from which the gases escape, the centrifugal effect causes a partial vacuum to be built up inside the propeller.

Not only will the motor be silenced by this device, but it will do away with the long hot exhaust pipe which is the main cause of fire in planes, turning slight accidents in landing and in the air into horrible tragedies.

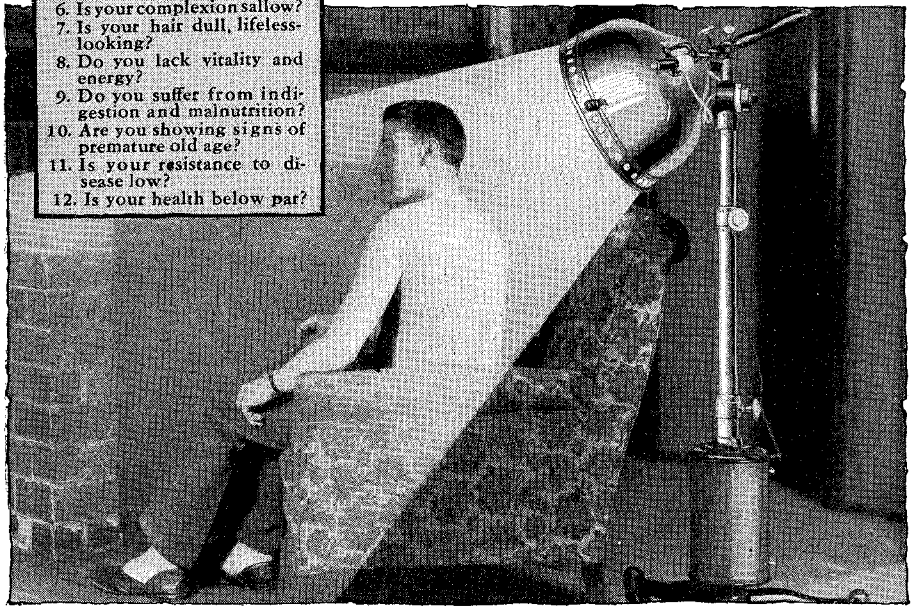
Even with the motors as quiet as in automobiles—a development which can reasonably be expected within the near future—no means has yet been found to even reduce the roar of the propeller, and the best engineers in this country and abroad can see no solution of the problem. These sounds have two sources: first, the vibration of the propeller itself, and second, the disturbance created by the blade tips cutting the air at six to eleven miles per minute.

The first country to develop a noiseless propeller or other system of propelling the plane, will have a tremendous military advantage over the world. The value of airplanes in war depends to a large extent on the element of surprize. At present the noise, which can be heard by sound-detecting devices for miles, gives a warning to the opposing forces, allowing them to range anti-aircraft guns, send up opposing planes, and prepare other protective devices that are being developed.

Solve Your Health Problem With Sunlight

12 TESTS for "Sunlight Starvation"

1. Do you tire easily?
2. Do you "catch cold" often?
3. Do you sleep badly?
4. Is your appetite poor?
5. Are you irritable, pessimistic?
6. Is your complexion sallow?
7. Is your hair dull, lifeless-looking?
8. Do you lack vitality and energy?
9. Do you suffer from indigestion and malnutrition?
10. Are you showing signs of premature old age?
11. Is your resistance to disease low?
12. Is your health below par?



TO ENJOY radiant health and vitality your body needs its *daily* ration of energizing sunlight, say eminent authorities.

Over 30 years of study and painstaking research have at last solved this troublesome health problem. Pure concentrated "man-made" sunlight—even better than natural sunlight—is now available to all. Right in your own home, at any hour, day or night, you can now enjoy the remarkable benefits of sunlight by means of the new Battle Creek SUNARC Bath.

Strength, Vigor, Health from These Balanced *Rays*

As science has proven, it is the INVISIBLE ultra-violet and infra-red rays of sunlight that have such wonderful curative and stimulating powers. These rays build rich red blood—stimulate body processes—rejuvenate—build resistance to disease—banish fatigue—make you feel "made-over".

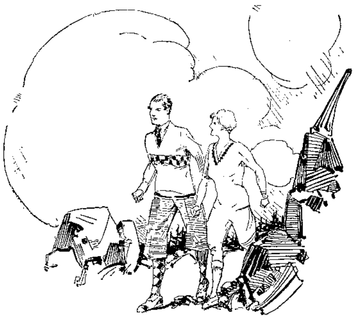
The Battle Creek SUNARC supplies these balanced rays—not only the stimulating ultra-violet, but also the deeply penetrating, healing infra-red—ALL the important rays of the sun. That is why this sun bath has such marvelous health-promoting qualities. That is why it is so generally preferred.

"What Government Experts Have Discovered About 'Man-Made' Sunlight"

Today, get the intensely interesting facts about this tested health-aid. Write at once for our latest bulletin, "What Government Experts Have Discovered About 'Man-Made' Sunlight". With it we'll send you our free book, "Sunshine and Health". Consult your physician and learn what sunshine can mean to you and your family—write today!

Sanitarium Equipment Co.
Dept. 234-U
Battle Creek, Mich.

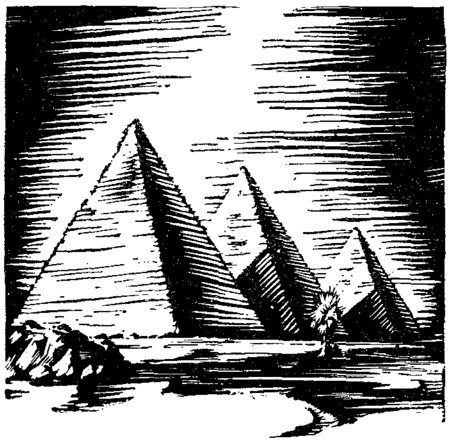
Tests conducted by the U. S. Government Bureau of Standards have shown the carbon arc lamp (The Sun Arc) to be the most efficient source of artificial sunlight —a miniature sun.



"Sunshine at the Snap of a Switch"

Battle Creek SUNARC Bath

© 1929 S. E. Co.



After
Six Thousand Years

AFTER sixty centuries the contents of the underground tombs of ancient Egypt remain today in as perfect preservation as on the day they were sealed. No moisture has ever penetrated their silent chambers. Without moisture there can be no decay.

Now Science has made possible, at a cost within the means of the average family, an individual housing for the casket, proof against moisture, secure from the ravages of time, safe from desecrating hands. It is the

GALION
CRYPTORIUM
THE UNDER-GROUND MAUSOLEUM

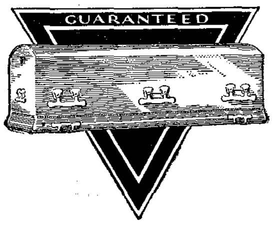
Owing to the rust-resisting, impervious nature of its Armco Iron walls and to its scientific construction the Cryptorium gives to its contents the same kind of protection that Nature gave to the tombs of the Pharaohs. It is guaranteed to do this.

The Cryptorium, sealed hermetically or on the "diving bell" principle, is unrivaled in dignity and beauty. Pearl gray, lavender, copper, Antique Gold or Baronet Bronze.

The funeral director in your vicinity will show you the Galion Cryptorium and explain its unique advantages.

THE GALION METALLIC VAULT CO.
Dept. L.D., Galion, Ohio

GALION
CRYPTORIUM
THE UNDER-GROUND MAUSOLEUM



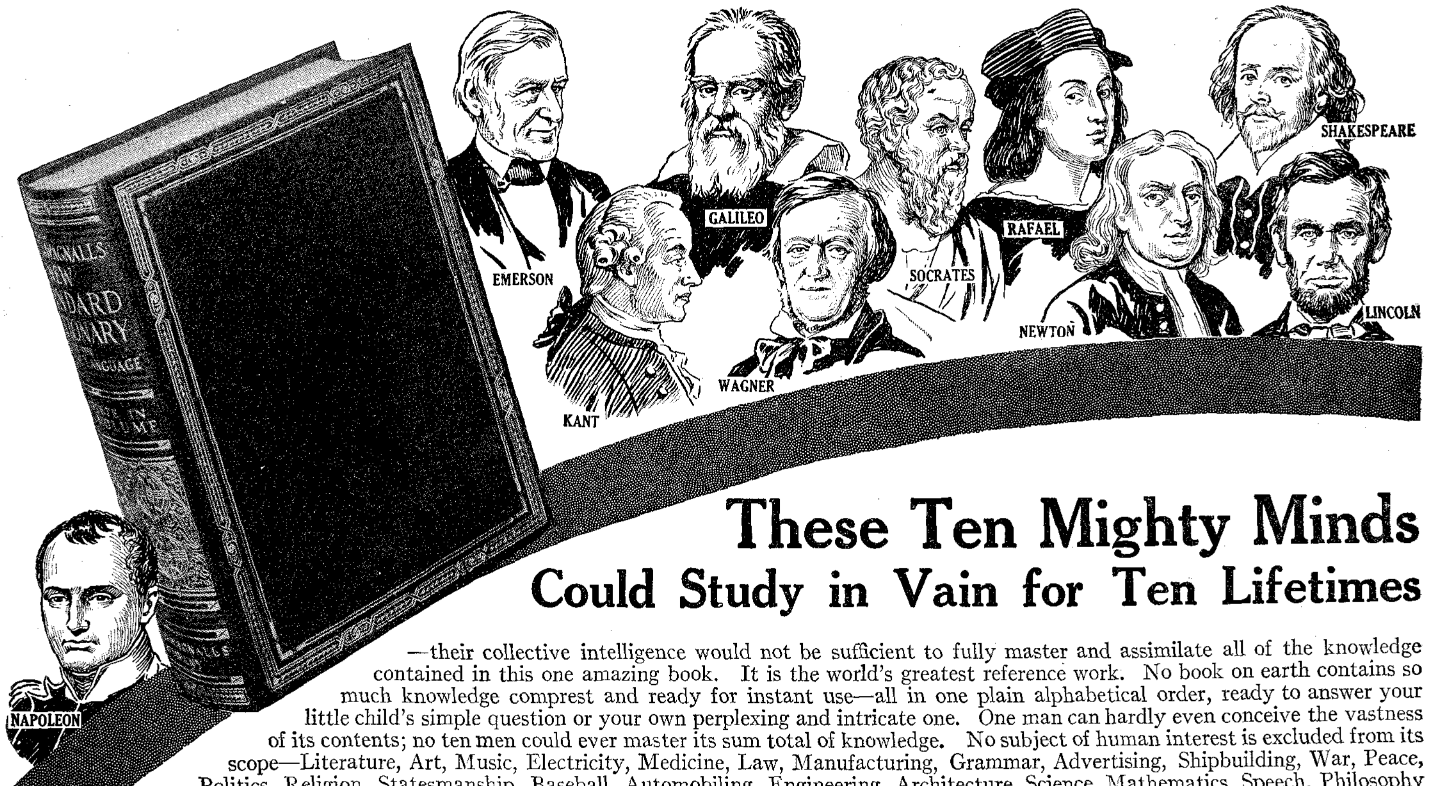
MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE

WE are lonely humans in a vast universe; at least so concludes Prof. Arthur S. Eddington of Cambridge University, eminent English astronomer, writing under the above title in *Harper's Magazine* (New York). While he does not deny that there may be rival worlds to ours, he doubts whether intelligent beings now inhabit them. Our sister races have vanished or have not yet been born. The whole subject, he admits, is mostly guesswork, and he does not regard it as essentially astronomical. Still, it is fascinating; and astronomy assuredly has something to say about it. It is idle, Professor Eddington asserts, to guess the forms that life might take in conditions differing from those of our planet. Mammalian life is regarded by geologists as nature's third attempt to evolve an order of life fitted to dominate the earth. Minor details must greatly affect the possibility of life and the type of organism destined to prevail. To avoid conjecture, he assumes that the conditions of habitability are not unlike those on the earth and that, if such conditions obtain, life will automatically appear. He then proceeds:

> Of the planets of the solar system, only Venus and Mars seem at all eligible. Venus, so far as we know, would be well adapted for life similar to ours. If transplanted to Venus we might perhaps continue to live without much derangement of habit. Venus is completely covered with cloud or mist. For this reason no definite surface markings can be made out, and it is still uncertain how fast it rotates on its axis and in which direction the axis lies. It is thought by some that the great cavity occupied by the Pacific Ocean is a scar left by the moon when it was first disrupted from the earth. Evidently this cavity fulfils an important function in draining away superfluous water, and if it were filled up practically all the continental area would be submerged. But Venus has no moon, and it may perhaps be inferred that it is a world which is all ocean—where fishes are supreme.
>
> Mars is the only planet whose solid surface can be seen and studied; and it tempts us to consider the possibility of life in more detail. The two essentials, air and water, are both present, tho scanty. The Martian atmosphere is thinner than our own, but it is perhaps adequate. It has been proved to contain oxygen. There is no ocean; the surface markings represent, not sea and land, but red desert and darker ground which is perhaps moist and fertile. A conspicuous feature is the white cap covering the pole, which is clearly a deposit of snow; it must be quite shallow since it melts away completely in the summer. Photographs show from time to time indubitable clouds; clear weather, however, is more usual. The air, if cloudless, is slightly hazy.
>
> The temperature varies a great deal between day and night and in different latitudes; but on the average the conditions are decidedly chilly. Even at the equator the temperature falls below freezing point at sunset. The surface of Mars shows a seasonal change such as we might well imagine the forest-clad earth would show to an outside onlooker. The same regions darken year after year at nearly the same date in the Martian calendar. It may be that the spring rains moisten the surface and change its color, but it is easier to believe that we are witnessing the annual awakening of vegetation.
>
> The existence of oxygen in the Martian atmosphere supplies another argument in support of the existence of vegetable life. If vegetable life must be admitted, can we exclude animal life? The late Professor Lowell argued that certain more or less straight markings on the planet represent an artificial irrigation system and are the signs of an advanced civilization; but this theory has not, I think won much support.
>
> Mars has every appearance of being a planet long past its prime; and it is in any case improbable that two planets differing so much as Mars and the earth would be in the zenith of biological development contemporaneously.

So much for our own solar system. But beyond its bounds are thousands of millions of stars which we have been accustomed to regard as suns ruling attendant systems of planets. It would be rash, Professor Eddington admits, to assume that nowhere else in the universe has nature repeated the strange experiment which she has performed on the earth. But he proceeds to note some considerations which he believes must hold us back from populating the universe too liberally. They are as follows:

> At least one star in three is a double—a pair of self-luminous globes both comparable in dimensions with the sun. We may probably rule out the possibility of planets in double stars. The star has satisfied its impulse to fission in another manner; it has divided into two nearly equal portions instead of throwing off a succession of tiny fragments.
>
> In any case it is beyond our power to detect other planetary systems, if they exist. The researches of J. H. Jeans lead to the conclusion that rotational break-up produces a double star and never a system of planets. The solar system is not the typical product of development of a star; it is a freak.
>
> A configuration resembling the solar system would be formed only if at a certain stage of condensation an unusual accident had occurred. According to Jeans, the accident was the close approach of another star casually pursuing its way through space. By tidal distortion it raised big protuberances on the sun, and caused it to spurt out filaments of matter which have condensed to form the planets. The intruding star has since gone on its way; its legacy of planets remains, including a globe habitable by man.
>
> Even in the long life of a star encounters of this kind must be extremely rare. The data are too vague to give any definite estimate of the odds, but I should judge that perhaps not one in a hundred millions of stars can have undergone this remarkable



These Ten Mighty Minds

Could Study in Vain for Ten Lifetimes

—their collective intelligence would not be sufficient to fully master and assimilate all of the knowledge contained in this one amazing book. It is the world's greatest reference work. No book on earth contains so much knowledge compress and ready for instant use—all in one plain alphabetical order, ready to answer your little child's simple question or your own perplexing and intricate one. One man can hardly even conceive the vastness of its contents; no ten men could ever master its sum total of knowledge. No subject of human interest is excluded from its scope—Literature, Art, Music, Electricity, Medicine, Law, Manufacturing, Grammar, Advertising, Shipbuilding, War, Peace, Politics, Religion, Statesmanship, Baseball, Automobiling, Engineering, Architecture, Science, Mathematics, Speech, Philosophy—anything—everything you can think of is included in its range. No one can ever *know it all* but one can *have it all* at his elbow for instant use in this remarkable book. It has cost over $1,500,000 to produce it—you may have it now at only 10c per day for a short time.

In these days of intense specialization in one particular branch of a subject or art, it is often impracticable for a man to master much more than his own profession or business. But no man wants to be in ignorance regarding any of the other great branches of human knowledge, and here, in this modern compendium, you may have the world's knowledge concentrated in a single volume. You may know in an instant—and know authoritatively—the exact "what, when and why" of any query which may arise in your business, professional or social life. You need it, your home needs it—your family, especially the children, will always benefit by its use.

Besides its exact scientific record of fundamental truths in various branches of knowledge, this surprizing volume will elicit the wonder and admiration of your children and family for its pictures and explanations of the wonders and marvels of the land, the sea, the sky, and of man's handiwork as witnessed in the world's progress. If your children could get the habit of referring to this volume they would reach maturity liberally grounded in the world's knowledge. It is the world's greatest book of reference for the home, the office, the school.

Leaders in American Life and Institutions Praise It Unstintedly

The STANDARD DICTIONARY has received the unqualified endorsement of hundreds of leaders of thought and action all over the globe. A great army of the nation's leading men have already exprest their highest respect and admiration for this wonderful book. Among hundreds who praise it and recommend its use are: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Brander Matthews, Former U. S. Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, W. H. P. Faunce, S. Parkes Cadman, George Ade, Jacob Gould Schurman, Sc.D., LL.D., U. S. Ambassador to Germany; Walter Hough, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Head Curator of Anthropology, U. S. Nat. Museum; John Grier Hibben, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., Pres., Princeton University, etc.

Some Interesting Facts About this Wonder Book

Over 380 editors and specialists were employed in its compilation and it took almost four years to complete.

It cost over $1,500,000 to produce—most expensive book published.

It defines over 455,000 living vocabulary terms, thousands more than any other dictionary. Nearly 3,000 pages.

It is the *only* Dictionary having all of the information within its pages in one alphabetical order—an immense time-saving feature.

The *only* Dictionary that gives exact information and dates of events under the heading of history, biography, and geography.

The *only* Dictionary that includes, wherever possible, specimens of celebrated paintings from the brushes of the world's greatest artists.

The *only* Dictionary that gives 7,500 separate LISTS of Synonyms, and discussions of more than 23,500 synonymous terms.

The *only* Dictionary that gives Antonyms. Nearly 5,000 of these are given.

Contains 32,000 illustrative *quotations*, and is the *only* Dictionary giving the author, work, volume and page, for immediate reference to the author's spelling and use of the word.

The *only* Dictionary that Presents a Consensus of Correct Pronunciation by the decisions of a Committee of Twenty-five Experts from the leading educational institutions of the English-speaking world.

Contains the Text-book Key. Each word is respelled twice for pronunciation, *First* in the New Scientific Alphabet; *second*, in the *text-book key*.

In its making the active cooperation of the United States Government was secured through authoritative assistance rendered by the Secretaries of its great Departments or by the Departments themselves.

The *only* Dictionary that contains rules governing grammatical and rhetorical construction.

The *only* Dictionary that makes a point of systematically correcting the common errors of speech.

Latest and most up to date vocabulary, including all war words.

All universities and colleges located.

Contains over 7,000 definitive pictorial illustrations.

The New Standard contains exact dates of births and deaths of prominent persons.

The New Standard contains sixty full-page illustrations, some in over forty colors.

The Funk & Wagnalls

New Standard Dictionary

IT IS MORE THAN
100 DICTIONARIES IN 1

Covers the following subjects and Many More Besides

Agriculture
Anatomy
Anthropology
Archeology
Architecture
Art
Astronomy
Aviation
Baseball
Bee-Keeping
Bibliology
Biography
Biology
Botany
Ceramics
Chemistry
Chess
Commerce
Decoration
Engineering
Economics
Electricity
Entomology
Explosives
Finance
Football
Foreign Words and Phrases
Geography
Geology
Golf
Hebrew and Jewish Terms
History
Insurance
Irrigation
Labor
Law
Literature
Mathematics
Medicine
Militarism
Mining
Motor Boating
Motoring
Music
Naval and Nautical Terms
Numismatics
Optics
Osteopathy
Pedagogy
Philosophy
Psychology
Photography
Phrenology
Physical Culture
Poetry
Poultry
Printing
Railroading
Socialism
Sociology
Sports
Tennis
Theatrical Terms
Theosophy
Union Labor
War Words
Wireless Telegraphy
Yachting
Zoology

Magnificent, Limp Morocco, Leather Binding, full gold edges, beautiful colored illustrations and many other features of excellence, combine to make this a superb gift book.

Over 3,000 Large Quarto Pages—over 60 Full-Page Illustrations—More Than 7,000 Text Illustrations—455,000 Vocabulary Terms, thousands more than any other dictionary—380 Editors and Specialists—533 Readers for Quotations—32,000 Illustrative Quotations—28,500 Synonyms and Antonyms—31,000 Historic Events Chronologically Arranged—65,000 Proper Names—One Vocabulary Order—Latest New Words.

Yours For Only
10c
a Day

Most Authoritative Dictionary

Six months after publication 75,000 copies had been sold; it is the dependable authority in all branches of the United States Government, in Courts of Law, in the leading Universities and Colleges and in the Public Schools. In Commercial Life the NEW Standard is popularly recognized as the *one* dictionary that never fails.

A Necessary Work

to every home and office, because it is not merely a "word-book," but a repository of practically all human knowledge; there is scarcely a question that can be asked that this wonderful volume will not answer instantly, satisfyingly, authoritatively.

A Most Beautiful Gift Book

Superb Limp Morocco Binding. Bible Paper. For the price quoted above you will receive the finest edition of the STANDARD DICTIONARY published. It is printed on genuine Bible paper, and bound in full flexible levant morocco leather. Copy the coupon or write it on a post-card, and at least have the pleasure of examining this superb example of the bookmaker's art.

Only 10c per Day

$3.00 per month makes this De Luxe Volume yours. It cost us millions—you may have it in its finest binding, for only 10c a day—$3.00 per month, $45.00 in all. See below.

$2 Brings this Wonder Book

We will place this truly marvelous volume in your home or office for a ten-day examination upon receipt of only $2. We will pay all carriage charges. If it is not satisfactory for any reason, you may return it at our expense, we will refund your money, and you will be under no obligation whatever. If you find that it will be as great a help to you as it has already been to thousands of busy Americans and that you wish to retain it, you may send us $3.00 a month until $45 in all has been paid.

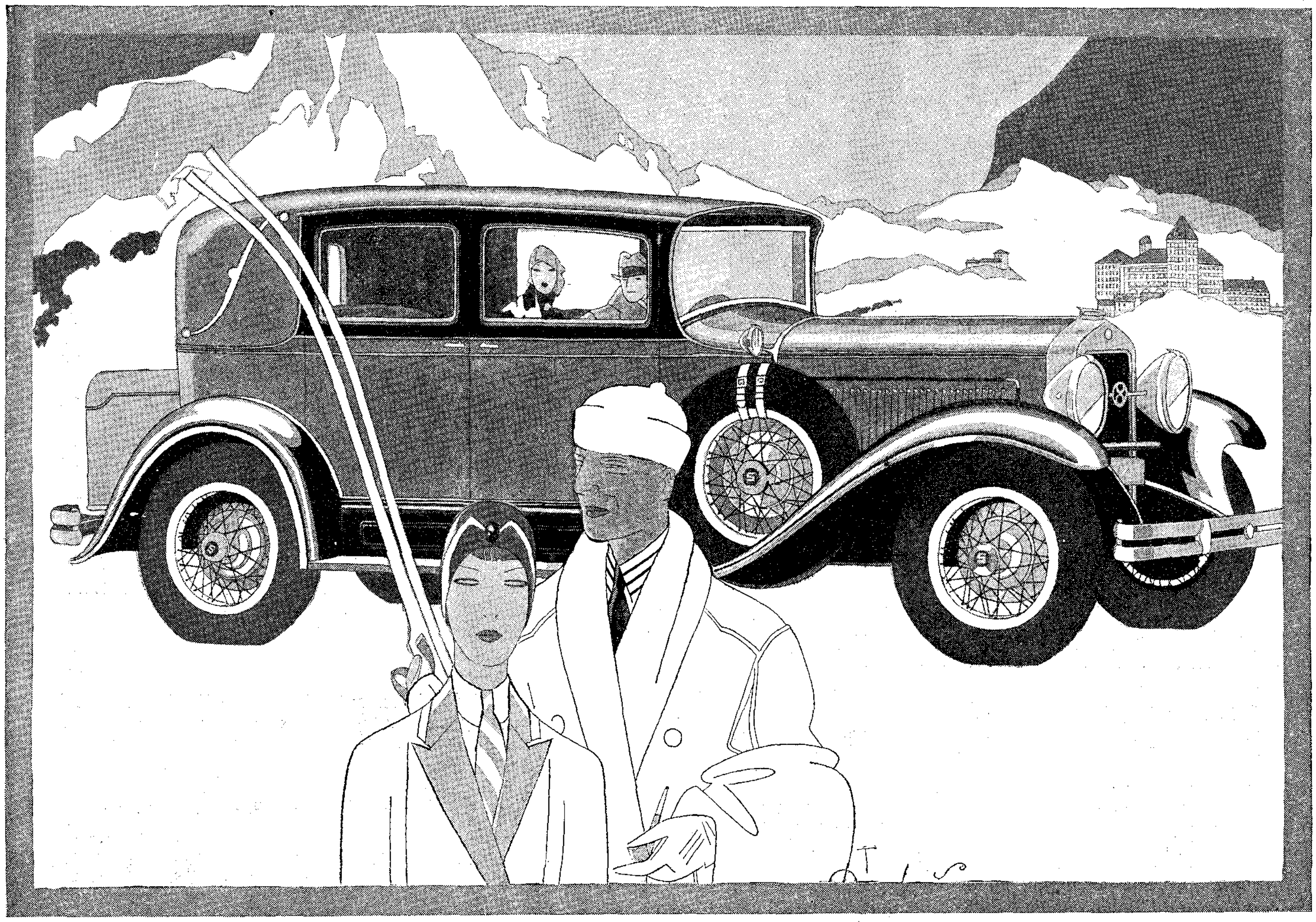
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Dept. 1204, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Herewith $2. Please send me for examination, charges prepaid, one copy of the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary in one volume, Bible Paper, bound in Full Flexible Limp Levant Leather (acid free). If the book is unsatisfactory, I may return it within ten days. If I keep it, I agree to pay $3.00 each month thereafter until $45 in all has been paid.

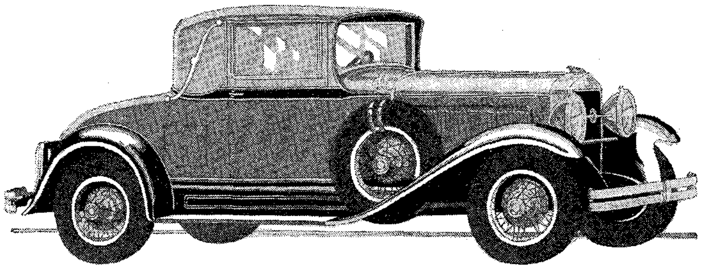
Name..
Street..
City.............................. *State*..............

STYLE HAS BEEN SET TO SWIFTER TEMPO

. . . and none so fleet, so smart, so stalwart as the new Studebakers!



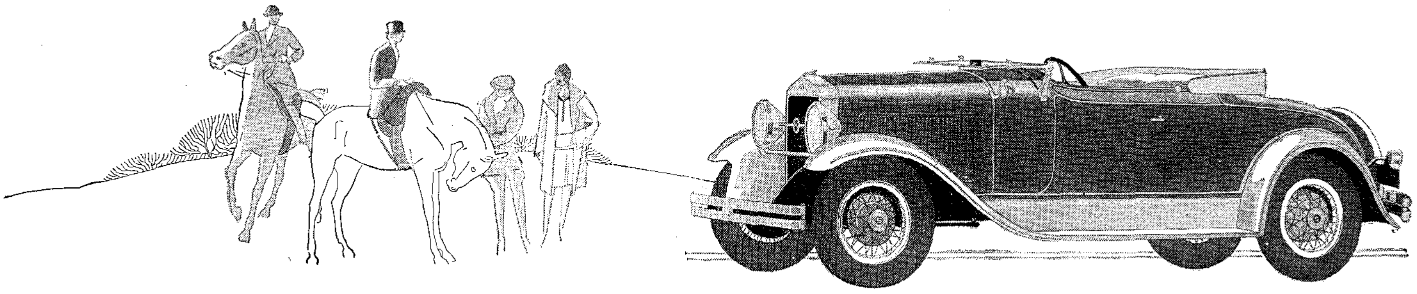
The New President Eight Brougham for Five bespeaks eloquently the velvet road-mastery of its 115-horsepower world-champion chassis. Broadcloth upholstery of French pillow type, with folding center arm rest in rear seat, and adjustable driver's seat. Priced $2350, at the factory. Equipment, other than standard, extra.



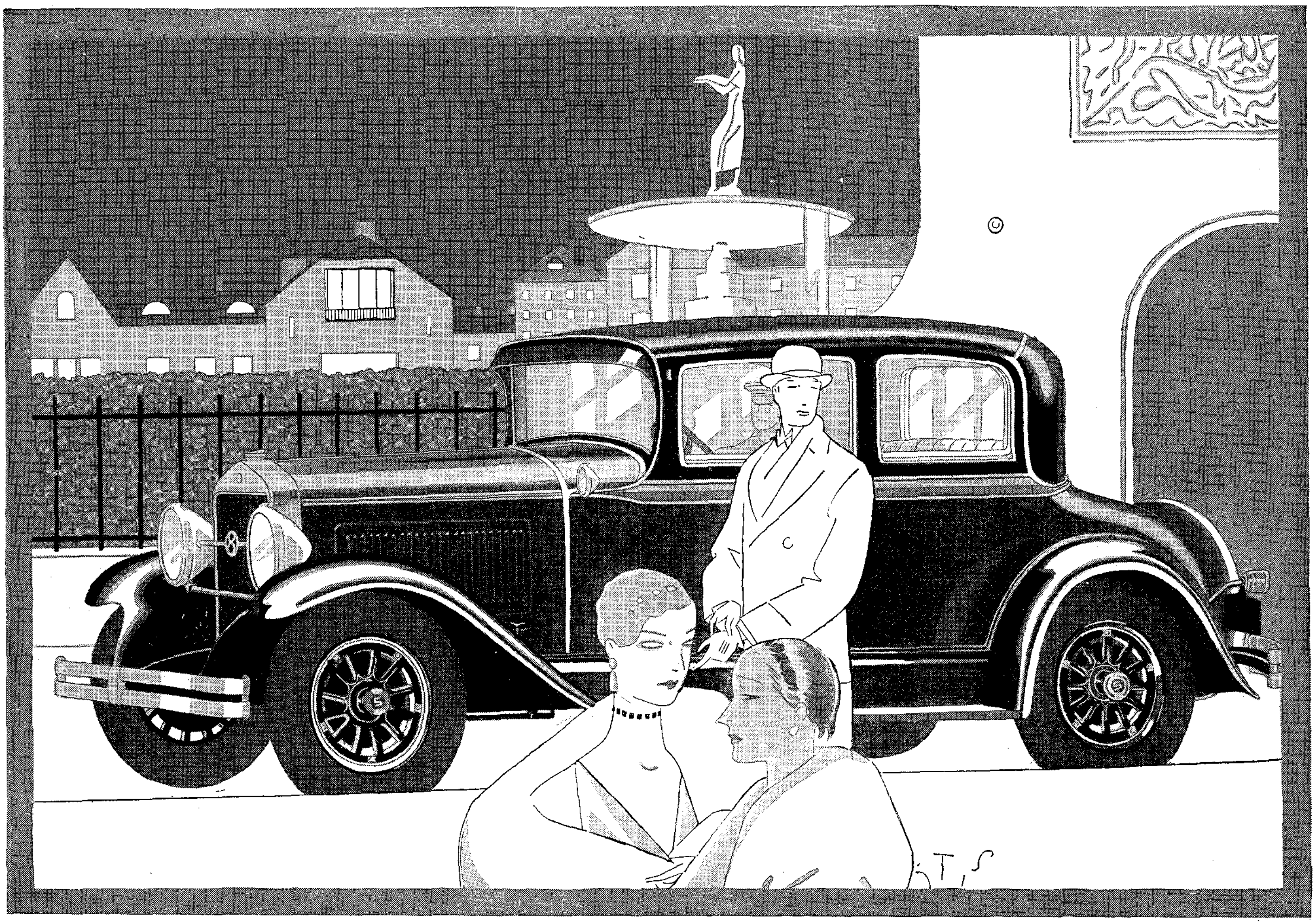
The New President Eight Convertible Cabriolet for Four splendidly interprets the unmatched performance it provides. Folding top permits this smart closed car to be converted into an open roadster. Dual carburetion. Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers. Priced $1895, at the factory. Equipment, other than standard, extra.

JUST as a musician weaves the pattern of his theme in rhythmic harmony, so have Studebaker's artists in coachcraft expressed the brilliant spirit of these new champion motor cars.

Fleetness, stamina and trustworthiness — far beyond what other motor cars have ever proved — are the qualities which enable Studebaker to hold *every* official stock car speed and endurance record. And these are the very attributes interpreted in every virile line and contour of these incomparable new Studebakers!



The New Commander Regal Roadster for Four offers thrilling performance and smart appearance. Available with six-cylinder or straight-eight engine. Ball bearing spring shackles and hydraulic shock absorbers. Priced $1450 or $1595, at the factory. Equipment, other than standard, extra.



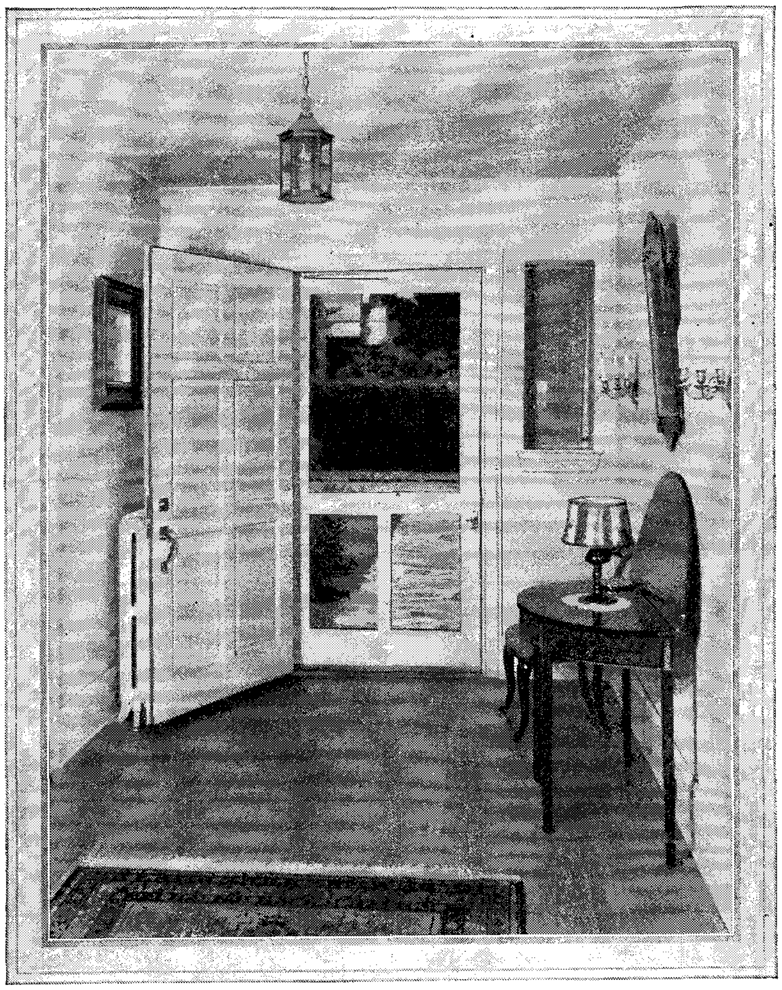
The New Commander Victoria for Four provides companionable transportation with generous roominess. Individual chairs for driver and companion. Lounge seat for two. Non-shatterable windshield. Double-drop frame. Priced $1375 or $1525, at the factory. Equipment, other than standard, extra.

Studebaker's undisputed performance leadership, remarkable riding ease and traditional reliability, are here linked brilliantly with forward styling. Turn to Studebaker for world champion swiftness. Turn to Studebaker for beauty unapproached in Studebaker's four great price ranges. Turn to Studebaker if you would not pay more than you should for less than Studebaker provides.

STUDEBAKER

Builder of Champions

Outside, smooth lawns, clipped privet hedges and a walk of stone flags . . . inside, a polished floor that welcomes with the friendly charm of oak.



IN THE HOME YOU'VE SET YOUR HEART ON

there will be floors of mellow, enduring oak

As you plan for that new home—as you picture gardens and doorways, discuss decorative schemes, mentally arrange and rearrange the furniture—one detail stands unchanged through all your dreams. The floors are to be of *oak*, upstairs and down.

Whether the house is large or small makes little difference. The rich, warm, gleaming surface of an oak floor harmonizes with every architectural style and adds distinction to every plan of furnishing. In such a house as you want for your own, no other floor will do.

Oak has character. It is a rugged, deep-grained wood that takes a century or more to grow, and longer still to wear out.

The most amazing thing about oak flooring is its relatively small cost. It can be installed, when the house is built, for only a trifle more than floors of softer wood. Or it can be laid, over old floors, for less money than you might pay for ordinary carpets. In either case it adds hundreds of dollars to the permanent value of your home. In case you ever wish to sell the house or rent it, your return on oak floors will be many times your investment.

Floors of oak make the work of the household easier. They are dustless and readily kept clean. And regardless of passing vogues in home decoration, they never go out of style. Today, just as in Colonial times, they are among the identifying marks of a good house.

Let us send you literature and advise you on any flooring problem. This advertisement is published by the OAK FLOORING BUREAU, 1233 Builders' Building, Chicago . . . a non-profit bureau maintained by the oak flooring industry for the benefit of home owners and builders.

OAK FLOORS
give lasting beauty to your home

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

experience. However doubtful this conclusion may be, it is a useful corrective to the view which looks upon every star as a likely minister to life. We know the prodigality of nature. If she has no grander aim than to provide a home for her greatest experiment, Man, it would be just like her methods to scatter a million stars whereof one might haply achieve her purpose.

The number of possible abodes of life severely restricted in this way at the outset may no doubt be winnowed down further. Trivial circumstances may decide whether organic forms originate at all; further conditions may decide whether life ascends to complexity like ours or remains in a lower form. I presume, however, that at the end of the weeding out there will be left a few rival earths dotted here and there about the universe.

A further point arises, if we have especially in mind contemporaneous life. The time during which man has been on the earth is extremely small compared with the age of the earth or of the sun. There is no obvious physical reason why, having once arrived, man should not continue to populate the earth for another ten billion years or so; but—well, can you contemplate it? Assuming that the stage of highly developed life is a very small fraction of the inorganic history of the star, the rival earths are in general places where conscious life has already vanished or is yet to come.

FIGHTING INSECT PESTS WITH RADIO

INSECTS cause a two-billion-dollar annual loss to our agriculture, according to Dr. Leland O. Howard, former Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology. Dr. Howard recently asserted, according to S. R. Winters, writing in the New York *Sun's* Radio Section, that the potentialities of radio and electrical means in destroying pests remained to be explored. Apparently, says Mr. Winters, this challenge has been accepted by apple-growers of the Pacific Northwest. By special permission of the Federal Radio Commission agriculturists in the State of Washington are not only employing radio waves for "electrocuting" pests, but the same electric current is used as a possible stimulating force upon plant life. We read:

> The electrical equipment resembles the now obselete spark radio transmitter. The network of wires spreading through the apple orchard simulates the radiating antenna of a powerful transmitting station. Short wires dangling from the main network administer electrical treatments to the insect-infested orchards, and give, so it is claimed, a tonic effect to the apple-bearing trees.
>
> Originally tests with this radio equipment were confined to a greenhouse at Wenatchee, Washington. But with permission to "broadcast" these buzzing waves during certain periods of the day, the experiments were projected to embrace apple orchards. An electric motor served the purpose of thousands of gallons of poisonous sprays in combating destructive pests, according to claims. Furthermore, we are told, this machine produced an

appreciable quantity of nitric-oxid which, when combined with the soil, was found to be a natural fertilizer.

This fertilizing action is disputed by the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry. Dr. L. H. Flint, its pathologist, after several years of effort at the Arlington Experimental Farm, arrived at the conclusion that no beneficial effects were derived from the electrical treatment of crops, and, furthermore, that if sufficient energy were induced in the earth it would kill the plant growth. This conclusion was not satisfying to the late Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, who attributed the remarkable growth of barley in the vicinity of the Arlington naval radio station to the fertilizing effect of radio waves.

Thus, it is seen, observers fail to agree. Meanwhile the experiments in the Pacific Northwest continue. The machine drives its source of power from a 110-volt line, but as an agency for destroying orchard insects the power is stept up by transformers to as much as 600,000 volts. This is not dangerous to the workmen in the orchards unless their pruning or other metallic implements come into contact with the dangling wires.

The greenhouses are also receiving electrical treatment, the results of which should either affirm or refute the theory of radio waves as a source of stimulating force to plant life. The results of preliminary tests, if we are to accept them with any degree of finality, seem to indicate decidedly beneficial effects.

And while the Department of Agriculture is dubious about the value of electric energy in hastening the growth of crops, no authority has scoffed at the feasibility of radio waves as an agent of destruction to insects. In fact, a former worker in the Bureau of Entomology conducted promising tests along this line, and such a world-wide authority on insect life as Dr. L. O. Howard has suggested the potentialities of this unexplored field—electricity as a means of minimizing the crop insect toll of two billion dollars.

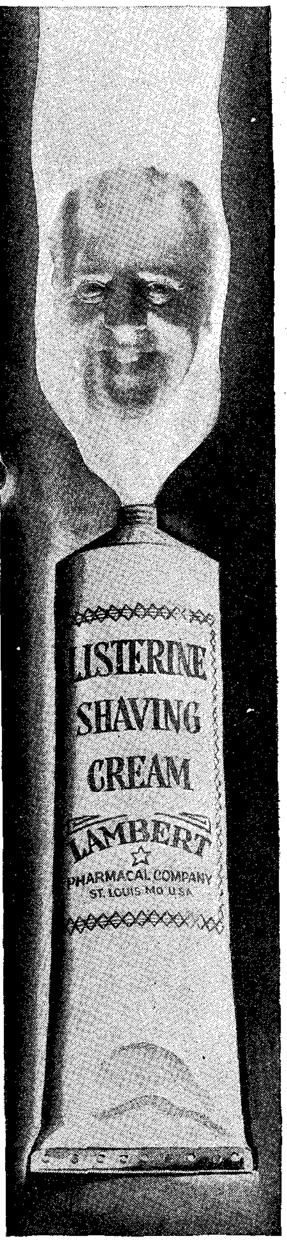
THE COVER

THE smiling young lady who greets us on the cover to-day, grasping her dog, will, perhaps, after a little acquaintance, cling as closely to our affections as she does to "Buster." That's as it may be. Her creator, Wayman Adams, is a New York artist, tho his native town is Muncie, Indiana, where he was born September 23, 1883. He studied art under William M. Chase, William Forsyth, and Robert Henri. His productive life is thus summarized in the "American Art Annual":

> Awards: Proctor prize, National Academy of Design, 1914; Foulke prize, Richmond (Ind.) Art Association, 1915; Holcomb prize, Herron Art Institution, 1916; Logan Medal and $1,500, Art Institute of Chicago, 1918; Newport Art Association prize, 1918. Work: "Charles Dennis," Herron Art Institute, Indianapolis; "Joseph Pennell," Chicago Art Institute; "Samuel M. Ralston," and "Thomas R. Marshall," State Library, Indianapolis. Also represented in Lafayette (Ind.) Art Association, Texas Art Association; Nashville Art Association; Harvard University; Johns Hopkins University; University of Pennsylvania; Indiana University, New York Chamber of Commerce; Indiana State Capitol; Pennsylvania State Capitol.

AT LAST

A LUBRICATING LATHER TO RELIEVE SHAVING FRICTION



THERE IS MORE to shaving than merely softening the beard. Men have learned that by painful experience.

For there still remains the harsh scrape and pull as the razor's steel edge is forced across the tiny peaks which hold the hairs. This friction scours the skin, producing heat and painful smarting.

To take the torture out of shaving in a scientific way, Listerine chemists have perfected an amazing shaving cream which *lubricates the skin!*

A velvety film of soothing glycerine smooths the path of the razor. The effect is instantaneous. The same old blade which used to hop-skip-and-jump, slides along as gently as if it wiped the whiskers off.

The toughest beards, the tenderest skins, yield to this new-type cream, which includes cosmetic lubricant, menthol for extra coolness, and the antiseptic essential oils of Listerine.

No need to rub the lather in. No need to rub the lotions on. Your face will feel glad, and you will grin and bless the day on which you first tried Listerine Shaving Cream.

Will you pay 10c a month for shaving comfort?

There are certain little luxuries which every man deserves. One of them is the finest cream he can get to ease the daily irritation of shaving. So we offer this new lather-maker of supreme and unrivalled quality. Listerine production economies make possible the big white tube, crammed with 118 inches of lubricating, cooling cream. More than enough for 157 shaves, easily a five-months' supply. At 50c the saving is obvious.

At any good drug or department store, ask for Listerine Shaving Cream. *Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.*

LISTERINE
Shaving Cream

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

OUR FINANCIAL INTEREST IN BOLIVIA-PARAGUAY PEACE

PERHAPS THERE HAVE BEEN WARS out of which the United States has made money, but "any conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay would be a profitless business to American business and agriculture, undoing the work of years in building up foreign trade, endangering American investments, and checking exports from those countries which may be needed here." So remarks J. C. Royle in a Consolidated Press dispatch from New York, raising the thought that the prospect of settlement of the Bolivia-Paraguay difficulty means something to us in dollars and cents as well as sentimentally or as part of the drive against war. Certainly, adds Mr. Royle, any war materials that we might have sold to either nation would fall far short of balancing the danger to American investments. Such investments in Bolivia he estimates at roughly $125,000,000, a rather high total judging by other estimates. According to Department of Commerce figures, Bolivia bought more goods from the United States in 1926 than she did from any other country, such goods amounting to $6,955,000 or 28.8 per cent. of all Bolivia's importations. While the United States is second as a purchaser from Bolivia, her share of Bolivian exports in 1926 was only $3,958,000, as compared with Great Britain's $32,821,000. In the case of Paraguay, the bulk of the foreign trade is done with Argentina, the United States being a fairly close second as a seller, but far down the list as a purchaser. Paraguay's chief imports from the United States are cotton cloth, ironwares, and machinery, and one of the chief items of export to the United States is quebracho extract. Mr. Royle points out that the tin mines of Bolivia are extremely valuable, and a war might affect the world's tin market. According to this writer on business themes:

> America has made no government loans to Paraguay, but American capital is highly interested in the Gran Chaco, the territory under dispute. This capital is backing a Mennonite colonization plan there, having gone in under the assumption that since President Hayes had recognized Paraguay's title to the territory in 1878 this title was good. Many Americans see great future possibilities in the region, which is rich in timber, minerals, and agricultural lands. There also are supposed to be oil deposits there. The American leather and tanning industry is dependent on the area to no small extent for quebracho wood, used in tanning leather.

Our interest in the two lately belligerent republics is sufficient to justify a certain amount of concern over their difficulties and a corresponding amount of relief at the settlement, writes Max Winkler, an authority on international investments. Dr. Winkler's estimate in a New York *Evening Post* article puts American investments in Bolivia at $109,867,000, those in Paraguay at $15,250,000, "while our total commerce with Bolivia and Paraguay aggregated for the last year $10,226,000 and $2,237,000, respectively." These details are tabulated:

1912	*Bolivia*	*Paraguay*
Total exports	$ 35,809,000	$ 4,087,000
Exports to U. S.	156,000	1,000
Total imports	19,671,000	5,090,000
Imports from U. S.	1,826,000	305,000
American investments	10,000,000	4,000,000
1927		
Total exports	43,704,000	13,754,000
Exports to U. S.	3,665,000	95,000
Total imports	22,743,000	11,535,000
Imports from U. S.	6,561,000	2,142,000
American investments	109,867,000	15,250,000
Increase, 1927 Over 1912 (in Per Cent.)		
Total exports	22.05	236.53
Exports to U. S.	2,249.36	9,400.00
Total imports	15.62	126.62
Imports from U. S.	259.31	602.30
American investments	998.67	281.25

The suggestion which has bobbed up to the effect that Bolivia has been using proceeds of recent American loans to buy war materials has met with denial from several sources. The President of Kennedy and Carey, construction engineers, who are building the Bolivian Government's new $35,000,000 railroad, makes this definite statement: "In so far as the Government's railroad project is concerned, Bolivia is using the loan proceeds for no other purpose than the specific purposes for which the loan was contracted." Wall Street financial circles did not take seriously these charges against Bolivia, we read in the New York *Herald Tribune*. This paper reminds us that the most recent issue for Bolivia was floated by a group of Wall Street houses in September, an issue of $23,000,000. The loan was accepted following Professor Kemmerer's recent investigation of Bolivian finances. It is understood that the loan "is to be used for the retirement of certain railroad and sanitation bonds previously issued, for the reduction of the floating indebtedness, for further railway and highway construction, and 'for other purposes.'" As we read further in *The Herald Tribune:*

> With this loan the Bolivian Government has outstanding in the United States bonds totaling $64,797,000, borrowed over eleven years. In addition it has an internal indebtedness of $11,100,000, a British indebtedness of $3,000,000, and an international indebtedness of $18,225,000. Ostensibly all these issues have been for the specific purpose of railway, highway, and sanitary construction, and except the last loan, all have been pledged specifically to these works. Only the clause "for other purposes" in the last loan leaves any room for doubt as to the use it will be put to.
>
> Loans of Bolivia outstanding in the United States are 6 per cent. gold loan of 1917, for the electric railroad from La Paz to Yungas Province, $1,645,000; 6 per cent. external serial bonds of 1920, for sanitation work in La Paz and Cochabamba, $1,126,000; Bolivian Government external refunding 8 per cent. bonds, 1922-'47, $25,099,500, for refunding and railway construction; Bolivian Government external 7 per cent. gold bonds, 1927-'58, $13,927,000, for the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz and Potosi-Sucre railways.

BILLIONS IN INSURANCE THRIFT—"Americans have matched their vanity and pleasure with thrift, and rather exploded the cynical criticism that the 'full dinner-pail' has been replaced by the 'full garage' as a popular objective," by buying $18,500,000,000 of life insurance policies in 1928, remarked Chandler Bullock, President of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, at a recent meeting of life-insurance presidents. He continued, as quoted in the New York *World:*

> This amount is $1,365,000,000 more than America bought in 1927. In 1901, $2,020,000,000 in insurance was purchased. From 1843 to 1916, seventy-four years, the amount of insurance in force in America climbed from practically nothing to $25,000,000,000. In the succeeding seven years it doubled.

Undoubtedly, when all the figures for 1928 are in, the total will be more than $18,500,000,000. On the same occasion, President Thomas I. Parkinson, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, stated that there are 65,000,000 policyholders in the country to-day, representing about $95,000,000,000 in outstanding life-insurance protection. The companies carrying this insurance have about $16,000,000,000 in capital funds, of which around six billion dollars is invested in real-estate mortgage loans, and another $2,759,000,000 in railroad securities. Vice-President Alfred Hurrell, of the Prudential, is quoted in *The World* as carrying the theme a little farther by saying that at the close of 1926 "the total amount of life insurance in force in the world was $113,000,000,000 and of that $79,644,000,000 was held by residents of the United States. The proportion continues."

WHAT THE POST-OFFICE DOES FOR INVESTORS

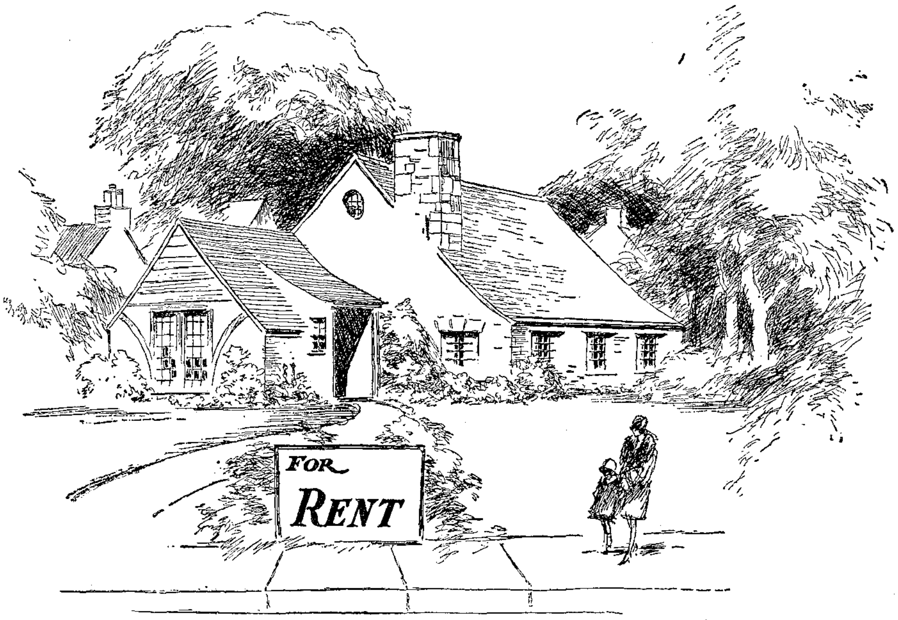
WITH the investing class so increased of late that some one has timated the total number of security-lders in the country at 15,000,000, it is t surprizing to the editor of *The Stone and ebster Journal* (Boston) that "such a re-arkable development in investing power ould have outrun the capacity of the neral public for business understanding." his brings in the Post-office Department ecause "in spite of the efforts of business en, bankers, and legislators, it is still ossible for fraudulent traffic in securities be carried on through the mails, and as matter of fact that is where most of ch fraud occurs." We are told that:

> For more than fifty years the Post-office epartment has carried on an effective arfare against illegal use of the mails, ut altho the business of the Post-office epartment has increased enormously the umber of postal inspectors has grown very owly. In 1922 they numbered 435; in 928, 540. The record they have made in etection and conviction of fraud has een astonishingly high, but it is humanly npossible for so small a force to handle e business adequately. The 1927 report the Postmaster-General shows that a orce of 520 inspectors investigated 106,494 ases during the year, included among hich were 3,649 arrests for fraudulent use the mails, theft, embezzlement, forgery, nd other crimes. Arrests resulted in 2,928 dictments, and 2,350 convictions. In-uded in these investigations were the spection and auditing of accounts of 2,838 Post-offices. But in addition to all is, the inspectors handled 392,650 com-laints of loss or rifling of domestic mail nd 44,449 relating to foreign mail.

These are the facts which impelled the nvestment Bankers of America to recom-end that the Post-office Department udget be increased by $500,000 and 100 spectors added so as to insure effective aud prevention. Ex-President Henry R. ayes of the Investment Bankers Asso-ation is quoted as saying:

> This plan emphasizes the proposition at it is the proper function as well as the ty of the Federal Government to safe-ard the mails and prevent them from ing used as the means of defrauding the blic. Practically all of the States of the ion by "Blue Sky Laws" now under-ke some form of official protection for eir citizens against fraudulent securities ansactions. The State authorities can t, however, handle offerings through the ails from points out of the State. The deral Government can effectively co-perate with the States by guarding the ails. Fraudulent securities transactions this country take place to a large extent means of the mails. Circulars and dvertising matter now flood the mails in normous quantities, and as a result many eople are being victimized.

To carry out the plan satisfactorily "will equire substantial appropriations for sal-ries and expenses," which, thinks the ditor of *The Stone and Webster Journal*, 'will be well justified, as the work will result n saving annually many millions of dollars o the American public."



Owner will consider only long-term lease—Responsible tenants

When rentals are high the wise property owner makes long-term leases to assure a liberal income for a term of years—even though he might obtain temporarily, from month to month, a higher figure.

Purchase of sound bonds and preferred stocks at today's prices to yield 5% to 6½% is a long-term lease on a liberal income. Every experienced investor recognizes the superiority of a high rental for his funds, assured for years to come, over transient abnormal returns. ¶ He realizes that 5% to 6½% long-term yields obtainable today should be availed of—and, mindful of the future, is acquainting himself with existing opportunities of this nature.

We will be glad to submit a list of sound bonds and preferred stocks which we regard as opportunities for permanent investment. Write for List LD-1

G. L. OHRSTROM & CO.
INCORPORATED
Forty-Four Wall Street, New York

PHILADELPHIA
225 SOUTH 15TH STREET

BOSTON
30 FEDERAL STREET

CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

LOS ANGELES
650 SOUTH SPRING STREET

MINNEAPOLIS
BAKER BUILDING

DETROIT
BUHL BUILDING

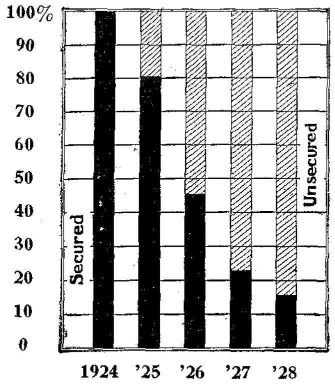
MILWAUKEE
425 EAST WATER STREET

ST. LOUIS
LIBERTY CENTRAL BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO
RUSS BUILDING

Associated System

Founded in 1852



Secured indebtedness has been reduced to less than 17%. Many properties are completely free of debt.

Financing Without a Mortgage

Instead of meeting capital requirements by mortgaging individual properties, the Associated Gas & Electric Company itself is furnishing the major portion of the capital needed. This has resulted in:

1. *Improved credit as shown by financing at 4½% as compared with 6½% three years ago.*
2. *Saving in taxes, salaries and accounting costs through grouping operating properties into large units.*

Properties free of debt are an element of financial strength.

Associated Gas and Electric Company
Incorporated in 1906

Write for our 16-page booklet "L" on the Class A Stock

61 Broadway New York City

The Power of Niagara

As a boy you didn't think of the brook down on the old farm in terms of POWER. Later in visiting Niagara—which is a huge aggregation of brooks—you realized that scientific development, proper financing and able management had turned this great natural resource into a highly profitable industry.

INSURANSHARES TRUST CERTIFICATES, now held by more than 9,000 investors—each of whom has thus acquired a pro rata interest in the stocks of 60 leading Insurance Companies and Banks, offers a financial parallel in group EARNING POWER.

FIRST—

Because group investment of large aggregate funds by experts assures maximum safety, liberal yield, participation in surplus earnings, extra dividends and undivided profits, and—

SECOND—

Because this form of investment, maintained and increased over a period of years, is constantly building a competence for the future.

We will gladly give you details on request

INSURANSHARES CORPORATION
49 Wall Street, New York :: Tel. Whitehall 9082

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

THE "CATS AND DOGS" AUCTION

THIS doesn't refer to any of the acti ties of the Bide-a-Wee Home, nor d it belong under kennel news. But j before the year-end, business was espe cially brisk in a New York auction roor which exists for the purpose of disposing o odds and ends of practically worthles stocks known as "cats and dogs" in the Wall Street vernacular. Securities of thi kind are usually taken out of the strong-boxes to be sold for what they will bring before the end of the year so that losse can be established for income-tax purposes. This fact leads the New York *Times* tc devote a column on its financial page tc an account of the proceedings at the leading auction room of this sort on Vesey Street. where an auction has been held at 2:3 P. M. every Wednesday for several genera tions. The records of the firm show t the first auction sale disposed of the est of a wholesale grocer, one Mulford Marti more than fifty years ago. Mr. Mar had gathered up a large miscellaneous co lection of securities, and the advertis sale of them was well attended by vig ously bidding bankers. The estate "fetc the goodly sum of $1,250,000," and so seemed worth while to keep the aucti room going. As we read in *The Times:*

> The panic which followed on the heels the Civil War brought in a great deal new business. Stock exchanges were no then geared up to their present efficienc and there was a good deal of distrust them, too. Many securities from all p of the country were brought to New Y to be turned into cash for what they w bring, and bankers and brokers foun these weekly auctions many bargains.
>
> At the present time most of the sec ties sold at the weekly auctions are rep sentative of shipwrecked hopes. It here at 2½ cents a share, that the Mam Oil Company, organized to hold the erties acquired in the Teapot Dome reserves, finally passed out of circula Here, too, drifted the wreckage of man deal that was promising in the days of Florida boom, going to the highest bi at a few cents or a few dollars a shar
>
> The weekly list of the salesroom, w is circulated widely among bankers brokers, contains the symbols of m dashed hopes. A recent week's list, instance, listed more than 500 separ securities, most of them those of bankr or near-bankrupt corporations, wh shares went by the lot for a few dollars the bundle. Some of them, in f fetched only a few cents. Here and th in the list were to be found medium-gra securities which were being liquidated, an which brought respectable sums when pu on the block.
>
> Now and then a large estate is wound u by this auction method. Then the larges banks in Wall Street are represented knowing from an examination of the list that certain securities are to be offered Bidding then is usually brisk. The larges single sale was made seven years ago b order of the Surrogate's Court of Ne

York, that consisting of a block of 9,000 shares of Bankers Trust Company stock, which brought $3,500,000. Three years ago, a block of shares of the First National Bank of New York passed from an estate to the hands of investors via this auction method at $2,780 a share. They have appreciated greatly in value since.

It is the "cats and dogs," however, which catch the eye of the crowd that visit the auction room weekly and who like to gamble a few dollars by buying a "pig in a poke." The method is always the same. Long lists are distributed to prospective bidders. Each lot is numbered. Lot number one may comprise 2,500 shares of X. Y. Z. Company. Probably this was started as a mining venture and with high hopes of riches to come, none of which materialized.

"What am I bid for lot number one?" inquires the auctioneer briskly as he starts the proceedings.

"One dollar," comes the response from one side of the room.

"Two dollars," cries another.

There is little haggling. When the bids lag, the gavel descends and lot number one is sold to the last and highest bidder. A clerk takes the successful bidder's name, and meanwhile the auctioneer passes on to the next lot, until the last securitiy, good, bad, or indifferent, has been disposed of for what it will bring.

STOCK YIELDS AND STOCK DIVIDENDS

WHILE bond yields are reasonably apparent, stock yields, owing to differences in corporate dividend policies, are not always what they appear to be. This, remarks the New York *Herald Tribune*, is "due in a large measure to the adoption of the stock-dividend policy on the part of many of our large corporations, in lieu of a policy of high-cash dividends." And the New York paper proceeds:

> How wide-spread this tendency has been in recent years is revealed in figures just prepared by the Federal Trade Commission in response to a Congressional request. These figures show that in the seven years between March, 1920, and March, 1927, 245 corporations had declared stock dividends. The commission made a close study of the financial policies of a group of 3,000 concerns over this period and the previous seven years, and reported that the more recent period revealed a fivefold increase in the rate of stock dividends as compared with the previous period. In the latter seven years the corporations analyzed distributed 28 per cent. of their total surplus available for distribution and about 42 per cent. of their total earnings; in the earlier period only 8 per cent. of the total surplus available for distribution and 11 per cent. of all earnings were capitalized through stock dividends.
>
> The heavy movement toward stock dividends, of course, dates back to March 8, 1920, when the Supreme Court handed down its now famous decision in the Macomber case, to the effect that those provisions in the Revenue Act of 1916 were unconstitutional which imposed an income tax on such distributions. In the seven-year period prior to 1920, as well as in the seven years succeeding that year, there were heavy reinvestments in corporate properties throughout the country. In the former period, however, it was

Invest with a Plan

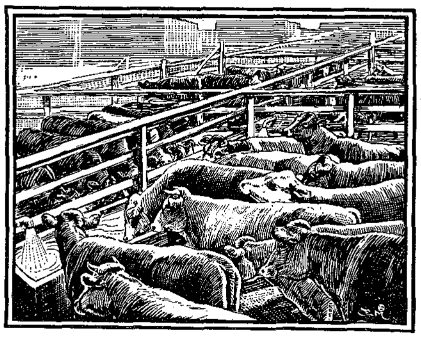
SUCCESSFUL investors invariably invest with a carefully thought-out plan, based on their personal present and future financial requirements. The only securities they purchase—whether bonds or stocks—are those which *fit* their plan.

Our investment salesmen and customers men, with the co-operation of our Statistical Department, are trained to assist investors to build a strong, well diversified investment structure, and are supplied with every facility to obtain for our customers the type of security which conforms to their needs.

This type of service is available to any investor at all of our offices. A personal call or letter will open the way to it immediately — if you are interested

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
ESTABLISHED 1888
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO CLEVELAND
DETROIT PROVIDENCE PORTLAND, ME. PITTSBURGH
Members of the New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Pittsburgh Stock Exchanges

No. 1 of a series of Advertisements of American Water Works and Electric Company, Incorporated



Steers Drink . . .

ONE subsidiary of the American Water Works and Electric Company, Inc., furnishes the water for washing and watering six and one-half million head of live-stock every year.

A steady demand by a stable industry for an essential service...

Water for industrial and domestic uses supplied in 16 states, and electricity for a population of hundreds of thousands, create the revenues for interest and dividends paid to American Water Works and Electric Company and its subsidiary security holders.

An Industry that Never Shuts Down

AMERICAN WATER WORKS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
INCORPORATED
50 Broad Street, New York

[Information about the securities of this Company, or any of its subsidiaries, will be furnished upon request.]

©1929

DISTINGUISHED FOR SAFEGUARDING INVESTMENT FUNDS SINCE 1885

HOLD FAST
in this new age to an old, old principle

THIS is an age of change. Nevertheless one principle endures, unchanged and *changeless*. It is the law of accumulation:

> **If you would accumulate, *invest* sanely and safely; invest primarily for *sure income* from your principal. Invest to make *interest* your profit, and you will always have a profit.**

To do that, make certain of the experience, integrity, record, and financial responsibility of the investment firm with whom you deal.

We submit here the qualifications of this institution. It was founded, back in the eighties, to *select investments* in America for a group of British, Scotch and Dutch trust funds. Today it continues to serve a long list of American, Scotch, Dutch and British Banking Institutions and in addition, provides sound securities and comprehensive service to thousands of conservative individual investors.

As a step to gain a more complete picture of this institution, we suggest that you mail the coupon for literature describing particularly attractive current offerings which are broadly diversified as to type, maturity and geographic location.

GEORGE M. FORMAN & COMPANY
Investment Bonds Since 1885

112 West Adams Street, Chicago — 120 Broadway, New York

Dept. 41: Please send me, without obligation, descriptive literature on attractive current offerings.

Name..

Address..

Print Your Own Cards, Stationery, Circulars, Paper, etc. Save money. Print for others, big profit. Complete outfits $8.85. Job press $11, $29, Rotary $149. All easy, rules sent. Write for catalog presses type etc. THE KELSEY CO., P-23, Meriden, Conn.

Learn Practical **ADVERTISING** At Home in ½ the Time at ½ the Cost!

Experts earn BIG PAY. Learn how through famous EASTMAN Extension Course. Simple, personal instruction in *modern*, PRACTICAL Advertising. Dramatic, alive! NO TEXT BOOKS. *Practicing experts train you quickly, thoroughly.* Only $5 a month. Opportunities waiting for experienced men, women. FREE details. Write TODAY.

EASTMAN EXTENSION DIVISION
Dept. 62, Rice Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.

EASTMAN EST. 1859 (Poughkeepsie)

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

uncertain whether stock dividends were taxable or not, and the fear of such taxation, which would have especially affected large stockholders subject to high surtaxes, prevented the wide-spread adoption of this dividend policy by corporations. The Supreme Court decision of 1920 put an end to this hesitancy. The Supreme Court has ruled that the stockholder who has received a stock dividend "has received nothing that answers the definition of income in the meaning of the Sixteenth Amendment." This does not, however, alter the fact that stock dividends represent a bookkeeping recognition of a company's growth of assets and earning power, and that an investor who buys into a corporation with a consistent record for such distributions is buying more than current "yield" on his money.

THE CONTINUING NEED FOR FINANCIAL ADVICE

> WIDOW HAS $11,500 TO INVEST
> Desires maximum income consistent with safety. Will grant confidential interview to most promising proposition. Mrs. T. C. W., Box....

SUCH was the advertisement recently inserted in the classified columns of two Atlanta newspapers by the Citizens and Southern National Bank, of that city. According to *Printer's Ink*, which tells the story:

Mrs. T. C. W. received eighty answers to this advertisement, the bank reports—offering her everything from proposals of marriage to opportunities to make as much as 300 per cent. on her money in a year's time. Four of the offers were sound and safe. Seventy-six were not.

"There seem to be at least two morals to be drawn from this happening," continues *Printer's Ink:*

The first relates to the necessity of guidance in financial affairs, by the greater part of the people. The proportion of those who can analyze and decide upon the propriety of any certain investment will increase of course, as general and specific knowledge is more widely diffused. But most of us will need help for a long time to come. Those who have had least experience in financial matters are the most backward in asking advice, because they are ashamed to be shown ignorant. Had the Atlanta widow been unadvised, she would probably have ignored the sound and safe offers of 5 and 6 per cent. return on her money for the more attractive offers of from 50 to 300 per cent.

Now we come to the second lesson, which is closely tied up with the first. It may be that vigilance committees and Better Business Bureaus will succeed eventually in rooting out all shady "investment" advertising from the pages of newspapers and periodicals. But we know that the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour. It is not enough to remove the fake advertising from the usual mediums, for that sort of stuff can be bootlegged as well as other contraband. The investment houses that are honest must advertise the investments that are sound—in a way that is understandable and with a cordiality that disarms suspicion.

NORTH CAROLINA Has the Largest Hosiery Mills in the World

You may share Her prosperity

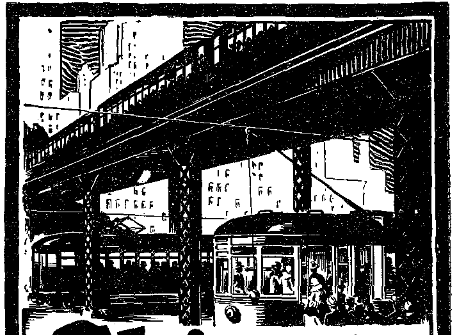
She has $1,250,000,000 invested in manufacturing plants, and over $1,000,000,000 annual income from them.

Home Mortgage Company Bonds on North Carolina property offer investors super-safety of principal and certainty of income.

Loans are made only on residences, small apartments and income-producing business properties owned in fee simple. Loans are so thoroughly diversified that each unit averages only $3,500.

Write for our five points of safety, and booklet that gives complete facts about North Carolina's prosperity from the viewpoint of the investor. Address Dept. LD-2.

HOME Mortgage Co.
Durham, North Carolina



Chicago

comes to work electrically! Thousands upon thousands of people are deposited each morning in the "Loop" by the six vital transportation lines—including street railways, elevated system, and electrified railroads—powered in Chicago by this company.

Commonwealth Edison Company
The Central Station Serving Chicago

Commonwealth Edison Company has paid 156 consecutive dividends to its stockholders. Send for Year Book. This stock is listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

DO YOU WANT a new business profession of your own, with all the trade you can attend to? Then become a foot correctionist, and in a few weeks earn big income in service fees—not medical nor chiropody—easy terms for home training, no further capital needed, no goods to buy, no agency. *Address* Stephenson Laboratory, 3 Back Bay, Boston Mass.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 20.—Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, after signing the new customs treaty, presents his credentials to President Chiang Kai-shek, the act being Great Britain's recognition of the Nationalist Government of China.

December 21.—President-elect Hoover is welcomed to Rio de Janeiro.

Military activities are reported continuing on the Bolivian-Paraguayan frontier.

Loyal troops supporting King Amanullah of Afghanistan are reported to have defeated rebel detachments.

Marshal Luigi Cadorna, who headed the Italian forces from the time Italy entered the war until the defeat of Caporetto, dies at Bordighera, Italy. He was seventy-eight.

December 22.—The conference of representatives of the Allies and of Germany announce they will create a commission for "complete and definitive settlement of reparations," and invite the United States to participate in the negotiations.

In an address at a State dinner in Rio de Janeiro, President-elect Hoover advocates organized effort to establish cultural relations among the Western nations.

December 23.—All the British and Indian women and children in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, are removed by airplanes to Peshawar, India.

DOMESTIC

December 18.—Bolivia accepts the offer of the Pan-American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration to mediate in the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reports favorably on the Kellogg anti-war treaty.

The House passes, 166 to 122, the Boulder Dam bill, involving an appropriation of $165,000,000.

December 19.—The Pan-American Conference on Conciliation and Arbitration asks Bolivia and Paraguay to withdraw their troops beyond a proposed neutral zone along the disputed frontier.

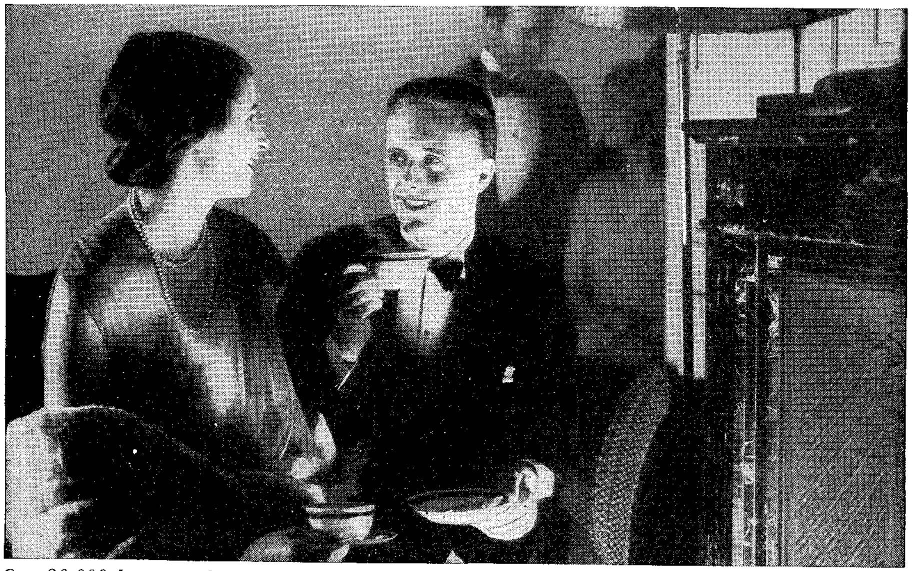
December 20.—Announcement is made of the sale of the Waldorf-Astoria, internationally known New York hotel. A fifty-story office building will be erected on the site.

The House passes the $111,772,887 appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, Labor, and Commerce. President Coolidge signs the Post-office and Treasury appropriation bill carrying more than a billion dollars for the two departments.

December 21.—President Coolidge signs the Boulder Dam bill, thus ending seven years of political controversy.

Of the 36,798,669 votes cast in the general election, the largest number in the history of the nation, reports the Associated Press, Herbert Hoover received 21,429,109 and Governor Alfred E. Smith 15,005,497. Candidates of minor parties received 364,063 votes. According to the United Press reports, Mr. Hoover received 21,958,569 votes; Governor Smith, 14,988,313, and the minor candidates, 286,206.

Sleepless Nights
How to End Them Without Drugs
—ALL DAY ENERGY TOMORROW



Over 20,000 doctors endorse this natural way to healthful sleep—Because Ovaltine is not a drug but a unique food-drink; that brings instant all-night sleep and builds up tremendous energy for the next day.

Accept 3-Day Test—Not a Medicine; A Swiss Discovery Millions are Using

Here is instant sleep when you go to bed . . . *sleep without drugs.* A way, at last, of inducing sleep that any doctor you ask will approve.

A way that makes a new person of you tomorrow. For it does far more than merely bring you sleep. It rebuilds your wasted tissues while you sleep.

It's as free of drugs as the bread you eat or the milk you drink; as non-habit forming as warm milk. Thus it makes the use of drugs or soporifics a grave folly (unless under medical direction). People are flocking to its use.

Not A Medicine

It is called Ovaltine. A delicious food-drink. The discovery of a world-noted Swiss scientist. You take it at bed time. And soon you fall asleep.

Next morning you wake up feeling like a new person. For the peculiar dietetic property of Ovaltine re-supplies your system during the night with the energy lost the previous, active day. Builds you up and rejuvenates you.

Over 20,000 doctors are advising it. Its use has spread over some 50 different nations. New to America, it has been used over 30 years in Europe.

Acts This Way

Ovaltine acts on entirely different principles from sleep producing drugs. Remember, it's not a medicine. It contains no drugs. It's a food.

Thus you can take it night after night and not only avoid a habit, as with drugs, but build up your health as well.

Instead of drugging your nerves to sleep, it acts to soothe you to sleep. For it corrects the digestive unrest to which most sleeplessness now is traced.

Ovaltine marks one of the most important scientific findings of its time. And must not be confused with "Malt" or "Chocolate" preparations which may claim the same effects or taste like it. It is widely different in formula and result.

Doctors advise it not only for sleeplessness, but for nerve-strain, malnutrition, general run down conditions, for nervous children, for nursing mothers, and the aged. Thousands take it to relieve fatigue during the day.

Accept 3-Day Test

Please accept the 3-day test below. Note how quickly sleep comes. Mark how great your next day's energy. Mark the difference in your whole appearance.

Mail the coupon. Or obtain in regular size package at drug or grocery store. Also served at soda fountains.

MAIL FOR 3-DAY SUPPLY

Make this experiment. Drink a cup of Hot Ovaltine before retiring, for three nights. Note how quickly you go to sleep; how refreshed you feel when you awaken; your unlimited energy next day. Mail coupon, with 10c, for a 3-day introductory package.

OVALTINE
BUILDS BODY, BRAIN AND NERVES

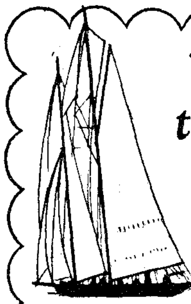
THE WANDER COMPANY, DEPT K-13 S
180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I enclose 10c to cover cost of packing and mailing. Send me your 3-day test package of Ovaltine.

Name..................
(*Print name and address clearly.*)

Address..................

City.................. *State*..................
(One package to a person)



Winning the King's Cup
by
Helen G. Bell

DASH across the Atlantic in the "Elena," the yacht that won the ocean race! Pile on sail until she staggers! Meet the King of Spain, and hear his battleships roar their greeting! Mingle with the Royal Court at Santander, the summer capital. You must read "Winning the King's Cup" to realize that romance and adventure still exist in this century. Six charts in color, twenty illustrations, four plans. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

If not obtainable from your bookstore, mail this coupon.

G. P. Putnam's Sons 29C
2 West 45th Street, New York

Please mail copy of "Winning the King's Cup." I enclose $2.50 plus 20c postage and packing.

Name..
Street No..
City, State..

Learn Electricity In 12 Weeks by Actual Work in the Great Shops of Coyne. Earn while you learn. Radio and Auto courses included. You don't need advanced education or experience. *SEND AT ONCE FOR BIG NEW FREE BOOK!*
COYNE ELECTRICAL SCHOOL, Dept. 19-59
500 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois

New kind of Shorthand

HERE, at last, is the answer to the vital need for an up-to-date, scientific system of shorthand—so simple, so easy, so natural that anyone can learn its principle in one evening. Amazing speed quickly developed.

No need to master a "foreign language" of signs, symbols, dots and dashes. This new system employs the ordinary letters of the alphabet.

Speedwriting
The NATURAL SHORTHAND

—the only scientific system written with pencil or on typewriter. Adopted by leading business concerns. Originated by Miss Emma B. Dearborn, eminent authority on shorthand, who has taught almost all systems for eighteen years in such renowned institutions as Columbia University, Rochester Business Institute, Simmons College, and the University of California.

An experienced shorthand writer states, "Speedwriting so far excels any shorthand system now in use that there is no comparison."

Full Details Free

Let us tell you about Speedwriting, the Natural Shorthand, and how you can learn quickly at home. Send Coupon today.

SPEEDWRITING, INC.
200 Madison Ave.
Dept. BA-1202
New York, N. Y.

Send For Free Book

SPEEDWRITING, INC.
Dept. BA-1202,
200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Without obligation, please send me your Free Book "Speedwriting" and full details about this new, natural shorthand.

Name..
Address..
City........................State............

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Five-Hour Lady.—Mother's helper, refined from 1 to 6 P. M. daily.—*Ad in a Philadelphia paper.*

Pet Business.—"Ah manages a laundry."

"What's the name of your laundry?"

"Liza."—*Red Cat.*

Lon Chaney Outdone.—Sutherland lay upon the floor in the back of the machine disguised as a lap robe.—*Cincinnati paper.*

On the Air.—"Is it true that Mabel has a secret sorrow?"

"Heavens, yes! Hasn't she told you about it?"—*London Humorist.*

Cosmetic Champion.—Miss Mina Morris was the fortunate winner of the twelve free greasings offered by the Callaway Service Station.—*Alabama paper.*

Pot Hunting Barred.—In Chicago a plumber was shot while going to work. The best gunmen, however, scorn to shoot at anything but a moving target.—*Passing Show* (*London*).

If Winter Comes.—WANTED to trade, a one-gallon ice-cream freezer for two pair of long drawers. C. E. Windhovel.—*Columbia* (*S. C.*) *Gazette ad as quoted by the Ocala* (*Fla.*) *Banner.*

Taking a Dare.—SOLICITOR — "Would you indorse our cigaret for two thousand dollars?"

CELEBRITY—"For two thousand dollars I'd smoke the darn things."—*Life.*

Solemn Occasion.—Medical clinics and societies of Los Angeles to-day were preparing to do honor to Mrs. Margaret Sanger, founder of the mirth-control movement.—*Los Angeles Evening Herald.*

Attention, Ladies!—

FOR SALE
A Gentleman Having Four or Five
Oriental Rugs.

—*Ad in a Philadelphia paper.*

Cramped Her Style.—MRS. HOUSEKEEPER—"Why did you leave your last place?"

COOK—"The poor simps were trying to live within their income."—*Montreal Star.*

Done Brown.—"My wife is an inveterate smoker. Why, three times she's set the bed on fire with her cigarets. Would you recommend a suit for divorce?"

"Either that or a suit of asbestos pajamas."—*Boston Transcript.*

Sample or Travel Talk?—Much merriment was created last week-end by a sign in front of one of the Toronto churches in Parkdale which read: Subject of Sunday evening's sermon, "Do you know what hell is?" and underneath it in smaller letters. "Come and hear our new organist."—*Toronto Daily Star.*

Beauty Treatment. — MAN — "Well, Bobby, how do you like your little brother?"

BOBBY—"It isn't a boy, it's a girl."

MAN—"Your father told me this morning it was a boy, and I guess he knows."

BOBBY—"I know it's a girl because I saw them putting powder on it this morning."—*Muskogee* (*Okla.*) *Phoenix.*

Overnight from San Francisco or Los Angeles

On *every* trip West!
YOSEMITE
NATIONAL PARK

Sheer granite cliffs, towering three-fourths of a mile....giant Sequoias, world's oldest living things....highest waterfalls, at their best in Spring....and the High Sierra's outspread grandeur!

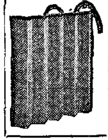
Plan a week for royal Yosemite. Free stop-overs on your California tickets for the short, scenic side trip. Accommodations from $1.50 to $16 a day that include housekeeping cabins, lodges and the colorful Ahwahnee, California's most distinctive resort hotel. 2- to 4-day All-Expense Tours from $30 to $76.75. Ask any travel agent or write to Yosemite Park and Curry Co., Yosemite National Park, California.

California's
FOUR-SEASON WONDERLAND

Earn money AT HOME

Men or women earn $25 to $50 a week at home. All or part *time. Fascinating work. Nothing to sell. We teach you at* home. Furnish all tools and materials. ARTCRAFT STUDIOS, Dept. 85, 427 Diversey Parkway, Chicago.

SAVO AIR MOISTENER



Saves Health, Furniture, Pianos, Fuel, Paintings, Plants, etc.

Fill with water, hang on back of any Radiator out of sight. Others for all types of Hot Air Registers and Pipeless Furnaces. Ideal for Homes, Offices, Schools, Hospitals, etc. Six sizes. Write for Free Booklet.

SAVO MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. A-I, 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

CHRISTIAN PSYCHOLOGY

Judge Simmons

A SIMPLE Scientific System of Christian thought and life. Gives Christianity the *power* of godliness as well as the form. Puts into it the living vibrant force which brings prosperity, love, achievement, health, happiness, peace and more abundant life. *Not* a religion, nor a sect, but a movement within the churches, loyal to their work and ministry. Based squarely upon the teachings of Jesus as verified, explained and practically applied by modern scientific Psychology. Prepared by Judge Daniel A. Simmons, world-famed psychologist, jurist, author and teacher. Judge Simmons has set forth the fundamental working principles of Christian Psychology in a *wonderful* lecture entitled "The Kingdom of God." This lecture will be

SENT COMPLETE AND FREE

as a work of loving personal service on our part, rendered in the name and spirit of Him who said: "Freely ye have received, freely give." Send for it *today.*

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY
2901 Law Exchange Building, Jacksonville, Florida.

Old Money and stamps WANTED

POST YOURSELF! It pays! I paid J. D. Martin, Virginia, $200 for a single copper cent. Mr. Manning, New York, $2,500 for one silver dollar. Mrs. G. F. Adams $740 for a few old coins. I want all kinds of old coins, medals, bills, and stamps. I pay big cash premiums.

WILL PAY $100 FOR DIME

1894 S. Mint; $50 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel (not buffalo) and hundreds of other amazing prices for coins. Get in touch with me. Send 4c for Large Illustrated Coin Folder. It may mean much profit to you. Write today to

NUMISMATIC COMPANY OF TEXAS
Dept. 167 FORT WORTH, TEXAS
[Largest Rare Coin Establishment in U. S.]

Emotional By-product.—Let us weave your rage into artistic rugs.—*Ad in the Salt Lake Tribune.*

She'd Try Anything Once.—He—"Do you like Mencken?"

She—"I don't know. How do you do it?"—*Judge.*

We Got Our Share.—

ORANGE JUICE
IN PUBLIC EYE

—*Head-line in a Summerfield (Fla.) paper.*

Tolerance First.—Prefer white lady, with girl baby, without home and good reputation, to housekeep for widower with 3 boys.—*Ad in the Birmingham (Ala.) News.*

How the Wind Blows.—Continuation of government air to farmers, but no specific recommendation for farm-relief bill.—*Summary of Coolidge Message in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Rollicking Affair.—Miss Dourals, the D. S. teacher in High School and the Thos. Baker family had a picnic supper in J. M. Stull's grave south of town Saturday night.—*Kansas paper.*

Impromptu Howler.—Teacher—"Margaret, use officious in a sentence."

Margaret—"When Mary and John fell in the lake he hollered "Oh, fish us out.' "
—*Muskogee (Okla.) Phoenix.*

Hitting the Hi Spots.—

GRANT HI DISTRICT

Widow Lady, going fast, is offering one of the finest small homes in this district.—*Ad in the Portland Oregonian.*

Post-graduate Literature.—College Senior—"What would you advise me to read after graduation?"

English Professor — "The 'Help Wanted' column."—*Lafayette Lyre.*

Trifling Encumbrance.—Mrs. Mack——"I'm bothered with a little wart that I'd like to have removed."

Dr. Williams—"The divorce lawyer is at the second door to your left."—*Kitty Kat.*

Better Come with the Milk.—"In days gone by the young men came around at midnight to serenade young women."

"That would never do to-day; a popular girl is hardly ever home at that hour."—*Boston Transcript.*

New Cosmetic Stunt.—Miss Bright—"I use the dumb-bells to get color in my face."

Her Uncle—"Sensible girl! That's a lot better than using color on your face to get the dumb-bells."—*Boston Transcript.*

They Seem to be Needed.—

CORRECT GRAMMAR
TAKES SPOTLIGHT
Classes in English Usage Is Gaining
Rapidly in Popularity

—*Head-line in a Tulsa (Okla.) paper.*

Flying Start.—

BEGIN RUNNING

Clerk of Court Winifred Bartlett issued a marriage license on Monday to Mr. Thomas Raymond Begin, of Sioux City, Woodbury County, Iowa, and Miss Amelia Annetta Running, of Pipestone County.—*Pipestone (Minn.) paper.*

"By Joe! *it's good to smoke Luckies.*"

Felix Count Luckner

"Lucky Strikes? By Joe, yes. Let me tell you. I was cruising in my raider in the South Pacific. It had been damp, rainy weather and every bit of tobacco we had on the ship was mouldy and could not be smoked. We began to be desperate. The men were—what you call—grouchy. Along came an American ship. We captured her and after taking the captain, officers and crew aboard my raider and finding comfortable places for them to stay, I and my officers went over to the captured ship to see if there was anything aboard her that we wanted. We searched her. And what do you think? Under the cushions of a seat in the captain's cabin we found 500 packages of Lucky Strikes! I tore off the end of one and lit it and filled my lungs with it, and By Joe, I was a man again. We had enough for all the crew and we were all cheered up and we all became friends once more. By Joe, I was sorry to sink that American ship that had brought us those good smokes. Lucky Strikes, they are wonderful, and my Countess, of course, wishes a fashionable, slender figure. She smokes Lucky Strikes when she is offered fattening sweets. And my life has always been an active one and I must be trim and fit. I love to feel what you Americans call 'peppy.' So no sweets for me. Give me a Lucky Strike instead. By Joe, it's good for us to smoke Luckies."

Count Felix von Luckner

"The Sea Devil"

Germany's greatest war adventurer, who never killed an opponent. Count Felix von Luckner, the most romantic and mysterious figure on the side of the Central Powers in the World War.

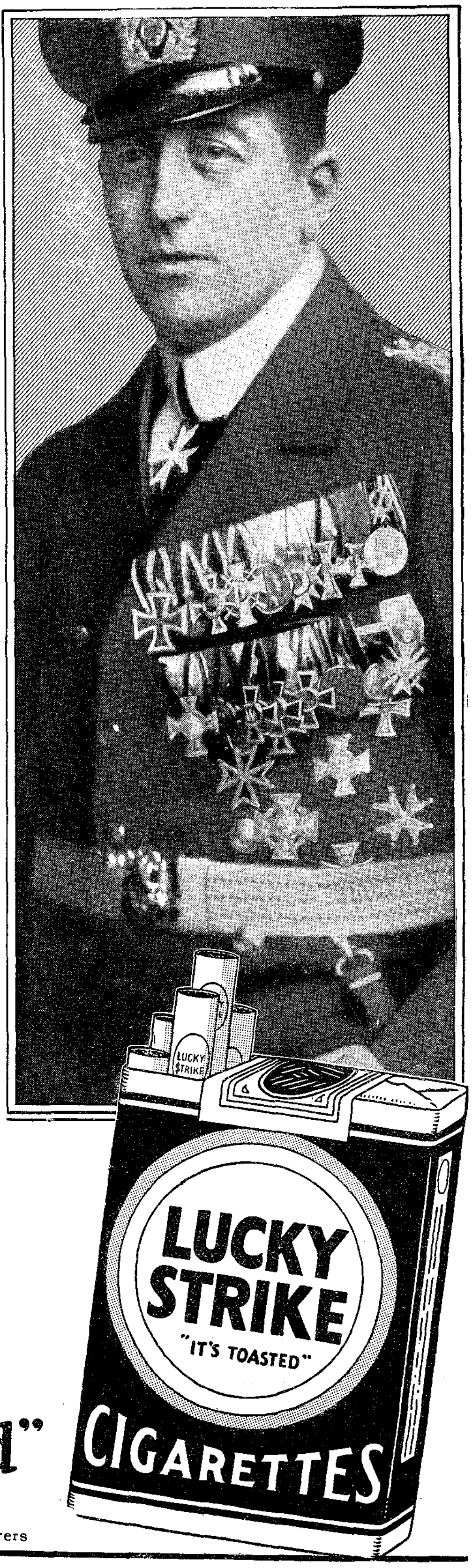
A reasonable proportion of sugar in the diet is recommended, but the authorities are overwhelming that too many fattening sweets are harmful. So, for moderation's sake we say:—

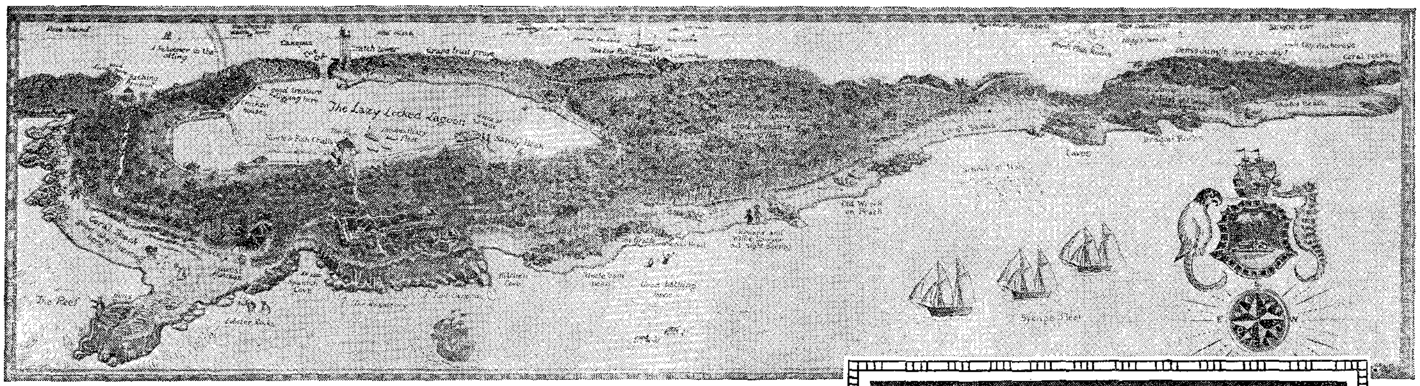
"REACH FOR A LUCKY INSTEAD OF A SWEET."

"It's toasted"

No Throat Irritation-No Cough.

© 1929, The American Tobacco Co., Manufacturers





A map from Mr. McCutcheon's own hand. It represents Treasure Island, Mr. McCutcheon's estate in the Bahamas.

by John T. McCutcheon

Famous cartoonist of the Chicago Tribune, who has recently won distinction also as the writer of two very unusual novels.

Give me a map!

My earliest home was in Lafayette, Indiana, which, as most people know, is on the Wabash River. When I was a very small boy, I used to think a lot of that river. It seemed almost as important to me as the Tippecanoe County Courthouse, Lafayette's grandest building.

As it must to all boys, however, the time came at last for me to study geography and make the acquaintance of maps. Imagine my surprise, one fine day, to discover that the Wabash wasn't really a part of Lafayette at all, but that Lafayette was just one of the many places which the Wabash River passed by in its travels!

And the Wabash flowed into the Ohio, the Ohio into the Mississippi, the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico, which opened into the Atlantic Ocean.

After that, whenever I threw a stick into the Wabash, I would speculate upon its eventual landing place. Often I opened my geography book and traced on a map the possible course of just such a stick.

Naturally, I followed it myself in imagination. And the things I saw, the adventures I had, the heroic exploits I performed on foreign shores, the strange lands I visited, the treasures I gathered to distribute unselfishly, upon my return, to the various members of my family!

It was fun then. It still is now. For I still love to look at maps and permit my fancy to wander all over them and the lands they represent.

The hours I have spent with maps are among the most profitable in my life. Not only have they given me a solid grounding in geography. They have truly broadened my outlook. They have helped to keep my imagination in trim.

Give me a good map! I can learn as much from it as from any book!

* * *

Either a globe or an atlas, certainly maps in some form, should hold an important place in every private library.

Cultivate the excellent and stimulating habit of reading them. Study them frequently. Teach your children to enjoy them.

Rand McNally Maps, Globes and Atlases are always scientific, accurate, up to date. Obtainable at leading booksellers and stationers, or direct.

The habit of scrupulous accuracy down to the last detail required in the making of maps extends to all Rand McNally & Company's greatly varied activities.

Some of Rand McNally & Company's Products and Departments

Maps
- School Maps
- Auto Road Maps
- Commercial Maps
- Economic Maps
- Aviation Maps
- Special Maps to Order

Globes

Atlases
- General Atlases
- Commercial Atlas
- Goode School Atlas

Publications
- Text Books
- Children's Books

- Child Life Magazine
- Banker's Monthly
- Banker's Directory
- Banker's Bulletin

Railroad, Airline and Bus Tickets

Coupon Books

General Printing

RAND McNALLY & COMPANY
Map Headquarters
Dept. A-25

536 *S. Clark Street*, Chicago
270 *Madison Avenue*, New York
Washington
San Francisco
Los Angeles